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visited are not maintained; but as far as possible and generally cheris and Harijan hostels are visited. In addition particular places are visited, if any local problem is brought to notice."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF TEAR GAS, ETC., TO DISPERSE A CROWD IN MADRAS CITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Sri S. Deivasigamany and Sri A. Govindaswamy Nayagar have given notice of an adjournment motion. The adjournment motion reads as follows :— 9-30 a.m.

‘ This House do stand adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance regarding the gravity of the situation arising out of the use of tear gas and the lathi charge by the police on the public on 22nd July 1953 in the City of Madras.’

I have already admitted a short-notice question on this subject, and the answer is expected to-morrow. I wish to know from the hon. Member Mr. Deivasigamany what he wants to say.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the short-notice question has been admitted, I do not press the adjournment motion.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ I also do not press my adjournment motion, Sir.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

Clause 57.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu has graciously agreed that I might have my chance to reply. This clause relates to the continuance of facilities in the Madras State institutions. Yesterday there was a full discussion on this subject. In continuing to give facilities to Andhras in certain State institutions, it should be borne in mind that it is not as if in every institution in which Andhra students are studying or are getting certain facilities, those facilities should be continued on the same scale and to the same extent as now even after partition. During the administration by the composite State, certain institutions have sprung up for the purpose of serving the State as a whole. Because of the very nature of the institutions, it was not necessary to have a number of such institutions located in various parts of the State. For example take the institute at Guindy. It was not necessary to have two such institutes. One was quite sufficient to serve the entire State. So also the irrigation research laboratory at Poondi. One laboratory was sufficient for the whole State. There is the

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Serum Institute at Ranipet. It was thought that this one institute was sufficient. In view of the very nature of these institutions, it was thought enough to have only a specific number of institutions situated in certain places. Now after partition, the Andhra State will not have the benefit of these institutions. Therefore it is thought necessary to give them facilities in these institutions for a certain period. But it should be clearly understood that the Andhra State after its formation has no control over the institutions in which these facilities are to be given. The same extent of facilities as at present cannot be continued even after separation. The institutions will be purely the Madras State institutions, and the Andhra State will have absolutely no control over these institutions. We will provide them only with certain facilities for a temporary period so that they may have time to build up their own institutions in their State. The matter should be looked at from this point of view. The clause as it stands in the Bill is as follows:—

*‘ 57 Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions.—*The Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore, in respect of the institutions specified in Part I and Part II, respectively, of the Ninth Schedule shall provide for the Government and the people of the State of Andhra such facilities, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President.’

There is no specific proposal as to whether it is 10 years or 15 years or 25 years. It is left to the two Governments to come to an agreement. If no agreement is reached between the two Governments, the President will intervene and give his decision after the 1st January 1954. It is initially left for negotiation between the States. The States after negotiation may come to agreement. In these circumstances, it is quite unnecessary in my view to go into details as to the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given. They will be matters for negotiation later on between the two States. I am sure without the intervention of the President it should be possible for the two Governments to arrive at an amicable agreement, unless the same spirit which has been exhibited here continues to prevail even after partition. But I am sure that after the Andhra State is formed, there will be more points for agreement than disagreement. I say that we need not go into the question of the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given in these institutions. The institutions are mentioned in a Schedule. When we go to that Schedule, we shall take up the items for discussion. We shall take up the amendments relating to that Schedule. But this clause only refers to the continuance of the facilities and not the terms and conditions upon which they should be provided. In dealing with this question, two lines of approach were taken yesterday. One approach was a sweet and reasonable argument, viz., an argument appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State saying that the Andhra State will be in difficulties if such facilities are not extended to them. The appeal was that the Madras State (who is supposed to be the elder brother) which had greater facilities, should be generous and give facilities to the

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Andhra State. The other line of argument was, 'what is this question about generosity; it is our right; it is our claim and not anybody's generosity; we claim facilities as a matter of right'. It is good that at least some people took the reasonable attitude of appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there is some misunderstanding about the use of the word 'generosity'. I never admitted that we had no claim. All that I said was that we must be generous to each other in the interpretation of our claims. It is not as if I had no claim."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether it is a generous interpretation or not, an appeal was made to the generosity of the Madras State, and this was presented by one hon. Member. This is the point I wish to make. Mr. Viswanatham was good enough to refer to two documents, namely, the Orissa order of separation and the Sind order of separation. I am glad that he attaches some importance to these documents. But it should not be thought that whatever is advantageous to them in those two orders should be taken for application to the Andhra State and whatever is disadvantageous to them should be completely ignored. If he wants to abide by the Sind order and the Orissa order, those orders must be made wholly applicable to Andhra State. He cannot take a particular part and say that it should be applied in the case of the separation of Andhra, and take another part and say that he will not only not accept that part but will also go against it. Such an unreasonable stand should not be taken. Quoting certain provisions which are advantageous and ignoring other provisions which are not, is not the correct stand to take. So also, the Partition Committee's report was relied upon for the purpose of arguing that for 25 years facilities should be given in the institutions of the Residuary State. There also, I respectfully submit it is not as if it should be taken separately as a clause and then said, 'Give me this. As for the rest, I shall ignore it.' Sir, if we are prepared to stand by the Partition Committee Report, let us examine it. But there is no use of taking a part of it and saying, 'Let me have it. As for the other things, let me keep silent.' So also in regard to Wanchoo's Report, we should not take certain recommendations and ignore the others. Let us take things as a whole, because when arriving at decisions, either in the case of the Sind Order or the Orissa Order, or the Partition Committee Report, or Wanchoo Report, they have taken the whole picture. There is no use of picking out certain things here and there and saying, 'Let me have the advantage of this clause alone while I ignore all the other clauses.' Therefore, let us not now, as I already stated, worry about the period. Let us try to negotiate it after the formation of the Andhra State, and if we are unable to agree, there is the President who, I am sure, will issue an equitable order which will be just to all the parties concerned.

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a.m.

"In this connexion, I am sorry our venerable leader Sri Prakasam yesterday took an attitude which was not happy. He

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not only referred to these institutions, but he wanted to claim the continuance of facilities in these institutions for the purpose of supporting his claim to the City itself and other areas as well. I submit it has nothing to do with the status of the City of Madras. We are not going to give facilities to the Andhras in the institutions in the City because they have a claim to the City itself. We are not going to give facilities in the Ranipet Institute because they have certain claims in the Ranipet area. Really it looked a little bit out of place that Sri Prakasam should be referring to the status of the City and other areas. He had a purpose in view. He wanted to impress on this occasion that the Andhras were going to get facilities in these institutions because they had got a claim over the City of Madras. Sir, the question of the status of the City of Madras may have been left undecided. It may have to be decided in the future and I want to make this position clear. Whoever else may have a right over the City of Madras, and whatever may be the rights or claims of persons residing in the residuary State with reference to this City, one thing has been decided clearly once for all that the Andhras shall have no claim over the City of Madras and that question is not going to be reopened. Therefore, to say that the question of the status of the City of Madras has been left open and that it can be reopened later when the Boundary Commission comes or on some future occasion, is not right. The status of the City shall be no concern of the Andhra State. It shall be the concern of the persons living in the residuary State to decide the future of the City of Madras. No outsider will be allowed to have a say in the matter. I want that to be clearly understood, because we are appealing to each other that we should have brotherly feelings and that we should part in a friendly atmosphere. But that friendly atmosphere will be marred if these claims are left open, and not only left open but reiterated in season and out of season. Unless we come to some understanding at least on these fundamental things, there can be no question of a friendly parting or continuing to be friendly after partition. Therefore, in the interests of both the States it is necessary to recognize that, as far as the City of Madras is concerned, the claim of the Andhras as such has been decided once and for all and they shall have no say in the matter."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"After the Partition Committee discussions, the matter was taken up by the Government of India for disposal. In disposing of that matter, they stated—the Order of the Government of India is there—that they were in a difficult position to settle this matter and that, until the status of Madras City was settled, they would not take up the partition of the Andhra State. That is an order which is there and the Government cannot get over that order until the status of Madras City is settled. There is no use of saying that it has been disposed of. I agree with the Leader of the House that so far as the Andhra area is concerned, it must be dealt with separately. But so far as the City is concerned, it has got Andhras, the dispute was between the Andhras and the Tamils and it was settled by the Dhar Commission."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, my venerable Friend's memory is quite vivid about the Partition Committee's proceedings. But, unfortunately, much has happened since then. Decisions have been taken and we are now discussing a Bill which gives effect to those decisions. That being so, there is no use of referring to the Partition Committee Report and to what was the oral undertakings given or mental reservations then. We have to face concrete facts here. It is now clearly stated that, as far as Madras City is concerned, the Andhras shall have no claim over it. Only on that basis the Andhra State is being formed. With regard to the other persons living here in the City of Madras or in other parts of the residuary State, it is purely and entirely our concern and we shall look after our affairs quite properly. What we want is that there should be no outside interference. That is what we all beg for and appeal for. Let there be no suspicion in the minds of any persons living in Madras City or in other parts of the Residuary State that they will not be justly and properly treated. They will be justly and properly treated. There is no question about it. Because some Andhras are living in the City or, as a matter of fact, some Andhras are living in the entire State of Tamil, to say that the whole question is left open for decision later on, I respectfully submit, is not an argument which I, on behalf of the Government, can accept. That being so, it should be clearly understood that, if facilities continue to be given in these institutions, it is not on the basis of any claim of any outsider to the City of Madras. It is because of certain difficulties arising out of partition itself. For example, certain institutions are not in existence in the area of the new State and the services of those institutions are essential for that State. That is why these facilities are continued, and it is only in that light the institutions should be selected when we go to the Schedule. It is not as if every institution situated in the residuary State should be available for the Andhras. The institutions should be selected in the light of the fact whether facilities in those institutions are essential for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Andhra State. It should not be said, 'In the Presidency College there is Statistics Honours course. We do not have Statistics class in the Andhra University. Therefore facilities should be given here.' Similarly, it should not be said, 'There is an upgraded Professor here. Therefore, we should get admission here.' After all, it is open to any State or any institution to open immediately any of these departments there. Therefore, the criterion should be whether facilities in the particular institution are necessary for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the new State. In some institutions, in the interests of the students themselves, facilities will have to be given because it will not be possible for the new State to open those institutions. Considering all these things only, decisions should be taken, and we should not, include all the institutions existing in the Madras City or in the Residuary State. But that is a matter that will be considered when we take up the Schedule. The point here is this. Certain terms should be agreed upon in regard to the affording of facilities in institutions in the

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Residuary State over which the Residuary State alone shall have control. In case of disagreement, the President shall decide what will be an equitable arrangement. It is only in that light facilities are agreed to be given and it is not in the sense of any demand or claims from any outsider."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I think the Bill itself was not framed and the various provisions themselves were not framed on the basis of rights or claims. That being so, I do not understand why the Leader of the House should go on pressing it calling us as outsiders and so on. I should say he has used a most objectionable phrase."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I used the phrase 'outsider' in the restricted sense as between the Residuary Madras State and the Andhra State. It is true that all of us belong to one country and we are all Indians. Then why should this partition come about? People from Andhra wanted to be completely separated from the rest of the Madras State. They are having it and on and from 1st October 1953, there will be a separate Andhra State functioning as distinct from the present Madras State. That is a fact and as far as the Madras State is concerned in a restricted sense, they will be outsiders. I said 'outsiders' only in this restricted sense." (Cheers.)

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A minute, Sir, for throwing oil on troubled waters ! We are again reverting to the general discussion of the matter. A certain clause has been drafted by the Government of India and their draftsmen, it seems, have provided for all the requirements of the situation. If we go into details as per all the amendments, the ultimate result will be to restrict rather than expand. As it is, the clause gives the largest amount of facility for all proper consideration to be made by the highest authority in the land. I beg and hope that the clause be left as it is."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 145) was put and lost.

The amendment (No. 146) of Sri K. Varadachari was, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 148) of Sri M. R. Appa Rao was put and lost.

Clauses 58 to 61.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 149 These clauses should be recast so as to make provision on following lines :—

(i) The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in

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the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(a) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he so required to serve, be deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(b) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may by a general or special order determine.

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(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, it is very essential that the Government should explain their position even in the beginning."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, let all the amendments be moved and let the Hon. Chief Minister explain the Government amendment. After that we can have discussion on all the amendments, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, that can be done."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 150 This House recommends that provision should be made in clauses 58 to 60 for adherence to the following principles, in making appointments and allocating personnel :—

(1) All personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible.

(2) Such personnel shall be obtained by—

(a) promotion;

(b) appointment of all Andhras who have been qualified for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., since 1950 but have not been provided with;

(c) recalling or requisitioning the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government; and

(d) by re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers.

(3) In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis.

(4) Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhras selected by—

(a) promotion from the same cadre,

(b) next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments.

(5) In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional offices and districts shall be pooled and considered.

(6) In all cases, the appointments made before 1st October 1953 shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after its formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel.'

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We must take into account not only the wording, but also the substance when we deal with any clause or amendment or resolution. I wish to state that certain principles should be laid down in clauses 58 to 60."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now that Sri Viswanatham has formally moved his amendment, he can explain his amendment afterwards."

" I think clauses 58 to 61 must be taken together. Then only we will be able to arrive at some conclusion. So, the amendments to all these clauses may now be moved."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 151 This Assembly is of the opinion that the services in Andhra State be filled up with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis.'

I request the Hon. Chief Minister to bear this small amendment in mind and reply to it so that we may be able to understand him better."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I second the amendment."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 152 The provisions relating to the division of services shall be redrafted on the basis of the following :—

" All the Andhras including the Indian Services who are under the Madras State Government shall be transferred to the Andhra State. All the competent personnel shall be promoted and still if there are vacancies to be filled up, the balance shall be drafted from among the non-Andhras on contract basis."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 155 This House recommends that provision be made in the Bill to delete the words " with the agreement of the Government of Madras " in sub-clause (1) of clause 60, and to delete sub-clause (6) of clause 60.'

Sri T. Viswanatham seconded the amendment.

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ 159 Insert the following as sub-clause (7) of clause 60 :—

“ The Andhra State will have the right to reject the persons within three months after the appointed day.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What about amendment Nos. 160 and 161? Is Mr. Nagi Reddi moving those amendments? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, they do not refer to services question. They relate to the question of University and Colleges. I will move them separately.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Then, amendment Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152, 155 and 159 are now before the House for discussion.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it may be useful and facilitate quicker disposal if I begin, with the permission of the Speaker. Amendments which are numbered 149, 150, 151 and 152, so far as I have examined them, cover exactly what the Government want to cover in their amendment No. 149. Even before those amendments were drafted by the various Members, a considerable amount of literature appeared in the daily Press discussing the whole position. In fact, I may at the very outset say that it may not be overdescription if I say that the appointment and promotion of Officers formed the very life principle in the demand for partition. It is therefore quite natural that so much should have been discussed in the daily Press, even before anything was undertaken or even known to have been proposed. So the Government have been at it. The Government is not a single homogeneous institution in this connexion. In this connexion, we must remember that the Government consists of several bodies; one is the official body who not only do their work as in duty they ought to and they have also to remember their own families and their own affairs. The other body consists of various strata of the Government including the Ministers. Then, we have got the Government of India which again consists of several strata of officials and Ministers. It is not enough if we keep in mind that there are officials and that there are Ministers. We must also remember that there are several grades of officials, which are thoroughly classified and so thoroughly classified that they have developed a sense of *esprit de corps* and along with it a sense of mutual isolation as among the Departments. If all these things are taken into account, hon. Members will understand why the Government have been compelled to move a comprehensive amendment in the shape of amendment No. 149 as against the well considered proposal which the Government of India have introduced in the Bill itself. The proposals of the Government of India were the result of considerable deliberation here as well as in Delhi. The Partition Committee, as it is so called, dealt only with officials and it dealt very fully with the matter and very carefully and in detail. A high grade civil servant from the

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Government of India, Mr. Sukthankar, came here and not only discussed in correspondence but personally also with officials and officers here and the whole matter was thrashed out thoroughly. The Government of India sent us proposals drawn up in the light of these discussions. But still in view of what has been stated and what we have understood to be the public opinion prevailing in the Andhra and also as seen from the daily Press in the Andhra, the Government of Madras have been compelled to propose this amendment—amendment No. 149—I may divulge without impropriety, probably against the wishes of the Government of India in respect of this matter, and also the considered opinions of the Ministers of the Government of India, in regard to Public Services. Officially the Bill is before the House and the amendments of the Government are also before the House and we will express an opinion thereon, without disrespect to the Government of India. The whole thing will go to the Government of India and they will consider it in the Parliament which will offer facilities for a thorough discussion in respect of this matter.

“ Now, Sir, the Government amendment relates to clauses 58 to 61 of the Bill, which deal with the division of the Public Services. From the administrative point of view, the question of manning the posts required in the Andhra State is a very important matter. I must explain the position at some length in order that the House may fully appreciate the issues involved. There are three questions involved here. One is the administrative set up required in each department in the Andhra State, that is, the kinds of posts that are necessary and the number of posts required in each category. The second is the number of posts under the several categories to which personnel must be allocated before the date of the partition and which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in. The third is the manner in which allocations which have to be made before the date of the partition should be determined. These are the three points on which we should direct attention. The first two questions, viz., the administrative set up required and the numbers of posts under the various categories which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in, are not difficult to settle, though, in regard to them, there will be some difference of opinion.

“ The third question mentioned by me, viz., the manner in which the personnel should be selected to man the posts in the Andhra State to the extent to which such allocations must be made before the date of the partition raises a delicate and more difficult problem. Hon. Members are aware that we appointed a Partition Committee of four officials of this Government to examine and make, in consultation with Mr. Sukthankar, the Officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf, recommendations on all matters connected with the division of Public Services. After examining the position in respect of the Forest, Revenue, Public Works and Police Departments and also in respect of the All-India Services, that Committee submitted its reports. After very careful consideration, the Government of Madras have come to the

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conclusion that a scheme which stipulates many safeguards, even if it is agreed to by the Government of India, will not work smoothly. The Bill has been drafted after considering all the reports of the Partition Committee and the recommendations of Mr. Sukthankar. We feel that the matter must be settled with due regard to the need for avoiding anything that is likely to perpetuate the existing tension. Hence, this amendment. As to the interests of the non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State, the terms on which they are sent to the Andhra State should cause the minimum dissatisfaction among the Andhra leaders and the Andhra members of the Public Services who naturally expect some advantage from the Andhra separation. We have had occasion to understand the mind and aspirations of the Andhra section of the Secretariat Association and the non-gazetted officers because they have submitted memoranda on several occasions, and I think the Andhra public men very much sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the officers that I have mentioned. The result is that there is a general feeling among the Andhra officials that the partition should be availed of to improve their immediate prospects by promotion to the utmost extent that can be contemplated. The Scheme contemplated in clause 60 of the Bill is that the allocation of the non-Andhras compelled to serve the Andhra State should be permanent unless the President thinks it expedient, presumably at the instance of the Andhra Government or on the representation of the non-Andhra officers concerned, to transfer them to the residuary State and any such transfer would normally take place only after two years from the date of the partition and before the expiry of the third year. This would tie the Andhra Government down for a period of two years to these non-Andhra officers. From the point of view of the Residuary State, a two-year period would be too long for making the necessary adjustments or to be fair in respect of the prospects of the Officers left behind. We consider that we should reduce the number of non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State to the utmost extent practicable, and also that they should be sent there only on terms from which it would be quite clear that they have been sent there only for a very brief period which should not normally exceed, in our opinion, one year. It can be less in regard to many posts. At the end of that brief period, the Andhra Government will be free to relieve them without reference to the Government of India, and without even having to convince the President that it is expedient to do so. It is not desirable for the Residuary State to force non-Andhra officers on the Andhra Government. If that is done, there will be difficulties as a consequence. But on the whole, I think the scheme which we advocate and which can be implemented by the clauses proposed in our amendment will solve the problem. It is this, and this will be a good alternative to the one suggested in the Bill :—

(1) All Andhra officers may reasonably be required to serve the Andhra State without being given any choice in the matter except when, in view of the peculiar nature of the posts held by them, it is impossible to provide for them in the Andhra State. The number of such cases will be quite negligible.

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(2) Any deficiency in Andhra personnel should in the first instance be made up by promotion or transfer of suitable Andhra officers from other classes or even other Services.

(3) If there is deficiency, even after taking action as I have stated in (2) above, the Government of India should decide whether the gap may be left to the Andhra Government to be dealt with as they like, and if not, it should be filled to the minimum extent that the Government of India consider essential in the interests of the administration of the Andhra State, by ordering suitable non-Andhra officers to serve the Andhra State for a very brief period which should be specified in each case, but not exceeding one year in the case of any officer.

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(4) A word about the deputation allowance that is proposed in our amendment. Non-Andhra officers who are sent for a limited period must necessarily have a lien in the Residuary State; and as they will probably have to run double house establishments—one in the Residuary State and one in the Andhra State—it is reasonable and just that they should be given an adequate deputation allowance.

(5) On the expiry of the period fixed for each non-Andhra officer, the Andhra Government can keep him on in their service if they so desire and if the terms they offer him are acceptable to him; and where this is not the case, the Andhra Government may return the officer to the Residuary State.

(6) During the period for which he is required by the President's order to serve the Andhra State, he will be under the full disciplinary control of that State, subject, however, to the condition that any substantial punishment should be ordered only with the concurrence of the Madras Government. Of course, the officer can at any time be returned to the Residuary State, if concurrence is not obtained with regard to the punishment.

(7) Subject to (4) and (6), I have stated the condition of service of a transferred officer while he is serving the Andhra State during the period specified in the President's order must be the same as they would have been if he had remained in the Residuary State.

(8) All Andhra officers as well as non-Andhra officers, if any, who have volunteered to serve the Andhra State and who are selected for service in that State, will stand permanently allotted to the Andhra State without any special terms.

“ In our view, the All-India Services also should be treated on the same lines and for the same reasons; but the Government of India has a different opinion on the matter. Andhra opposition to non-Andhra personnel in the public services of the Andhra State is by no means less pronounced in the case of members of these services than in the case of the members of the State and Subordinate Services; if anything it will be more, as many of these officers will be at or near the top level. In our view, this will be the only wise arrangement in the interests of the non-Andhra

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officers who are ordered without reference to their own option to serve the Andhra State. All the private members' amendments to clauses 58-61 under consideration are designed to avoid non-Andhra officers as far as possible and to avoid any long-term commitments in respect of such officers. Efficiency does not depend only on one's experience and ability, but on the receptivity of the Public and the Subordinate Services and the whole atmosphere. Therefore, even on the question of efficiency, it is not desirable in our opinion, to follow the lines suggested by the Government of India. It is not desirable to keep too great a deal of uncertainty hanging over officials even from the point of view of efficiency. Hence, our proposal that the period should be very brief; nor is it desirable to make the cases of particular officers the cause for difference of opinion between the two State Governments from time to time. Taking all these matters into account, we have proposed our Government amendment.

"The whole matter has to be considered, Sir, in a realistic manner and if this is done, it will be seen that it would be best to adopt the scheme I have just explained. I commend the Government amendment for the acceptance of the House.

"A certain amount of discrimination on the ground of an officer being—I want the lawyer members' attention to this—a certain amount of what is called discrimination in the Constitution, on the ground of an officer being Andhra and non-Andhra is necessary, and we do not think that this is a discrimination such as is prohibited by the Constitution. But the Government of India appear to think that it would be better to avoid statutory distinctions on that basis and to take powers for the Government of India to allocate on that basis, that is to say, to give effect to whatever policy is decided upon finally on this subject, without infringing the Constitution. That is why the Government amendment does not actually refer to Andhra and non-Andhra, but powers are given to the President to allocate after taking all this into account. I think I have made everything quite clear, the amendment is also quite clear. I have explained the intentions and the reasons of the Government in proposing this amendment."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Sir, before giving any opinion about the amendment suggested by the Government, I would like that certain points are clarified by the Hon. Chief Minister. In their amendment No. 149, sub-clause (1) it is said that 'those persons who are serving and who are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area.' I think the Hon. Chief Minister would clarify the position as to actually who are liable for transfer and who are not liable for transfer.

"Sir, in sub-clause (vi) it is said that 'the President shall classify an officer as allotted officer or as transferred officer in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.'

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“ Here also I want to be clarified on ‘ having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State ’. Again, Sir, even supposing that all these amendments suggested by the Government are accepted, it would be better to have a clarification of the general position. The Hon. Chief Minister himself has read in his note some two or three provisions in which it is said that Andhras alone must be given priority in promotion and all these things. We in our amendment 151 speak of the same general principal, viz., ‘ this House is of the opinion that the services for Andhra State be filled with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency to be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis ’. If this general principle is laid down there and is suggested to the Government of India, I think the position would be more clear and it would not lead to any vague interpretation. So, Sir, I would like the Hon. Chief Minister clarifies the position; then we will be in position to consider his amendment. And according to the Chief Minister himself this mentioning of ‘ Andhras ’ is not against the Constitution, because in the Constitution, Article 16, Sub-clause (3), I think there is a provision for such mentioning of Andhras or residents and like that. Hence, Sir, I think if we are given clarification about these things, we will be able to give our opinions on the amendment.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Sir, in order to clear the doubts of the hon. Member, No. 1 doubt is : who are the people to whom reference is made in the clause read out by the hon. Member? They are district officials who are not liable for transfer outside the district; that is the meaning of that reference. About the other two points, the officials accept appointments on the basis of public service rules and so we are making little change. Then with regard to the other things, it is just to avoid the difficulty that the Hon. Member referred to that we have proposed the amendment in the present Bill. It may be true as the hon. Member claims that the distinction of Andhra and non-Andhra. is not unreasonable, discriminatory or unconstitutional. That is also my own view—I think so in my personal capacity. It is unnecessary to fight over an academical question.

“ The Government of India seem to think otherwise and they have provided for it in this manner. It is not easy also, hon. Members will agree, to say in any particular case whether a man is Andhra or not. Nobody would doubt about Mr. Bhaskara Rao Naidu being an Andhra; nobody would have a doubt about Mr. Ramakrishna being an Andhra and nobody would have a doubt that my friend Mr. B. V. Subramaniam is an Andhra. Yet, they claim—and legally they are right, that they belong to the City of Madras and should be in the residuary State. So, in every case whether it is a clerk or an officer, we cannot be going into the question of Andhra or non-Andhra. Hence, the power is given to the President to decide it and that is referred to in the Bill. That is as regards doubt number two.

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a.m.

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“As regards the other question whether it should be expressed in a general form as proposed in the amendments or whether it should be expressed in the form proposed by the Government, I will express my opinion on that with all respect. We are sending the opinions of the Members of this House to the Government of India through the proceedings of this House. It will be clear in the proceedings of this House and it will be made further clear in our own letter to the Government of India, because it has already been made clear in the proposed amendments of Sri C. Subramaniam on behalf of the Government, and of Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. Besides, this question having been canvassed in public and in the Press and the amendments referred to above having been definitely proposed here, I have made it clear that the Government amendment is intended to carry out the principles contained in the amendments before the House. There will be no difficulty in understanding the situation and there will be discussion also in Parliament. We shall not simply send general propositions, leaving it to them to work out the principle. It would be more advantageous to accept the Government amendment.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, an officer who is allowed to go to the Andhra State may get greater chance for promotion and he may be placed in a higher position. The officer in the Madras State may feel that he is entitled to be transferred and that he is also eligible for the higher post. He gets a vested right and may go to a court of law under Article 16 (2). So that people may not go to a court of law and obtain writs under the provisions of the Constitution, we have used this language. I think it is better to use this language which will not be open to be questioned in a court of law.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Perhaps a little more information as to the number of officers concerned may be useful to hon. Members in the course of the discussion. Sir, I am giving information in respect of higher services, the total number of officers in this State and the number of Andhras :—

	Total number of officers in the State.	Number of Andhras available.
(i) Indian Service of Engineering.	7	Nil.
(ii) Indian Forest Service	16	1
(iii) Indian Police	23	3
(iv) Indian Police (I.S.P.)	27	6
(v) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts as D.S.Ps.	30	8
(vi) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police.	126	40

I might also mention that in regard to Deputy Collectors, Andhra is quite surplus.”

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* SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Mr. Speaker, I have a suggestion to make in regard to sub-clause (v) of the Government amendment. The Hon. Chief Minister has suggested for the safety of Tamil personnel who may be transferred to Andhra that they will be asked to go on a contract basis for only one year. I am afraid that the satisfaction that would be given to the Tamil personnel if they go for one year, would not be fulfilled as they would not be able to fulfil their utility value to the Andhra State. In one year time, an officer could not put his department in order, if he is a senior officer, and if he is required to go to the residuary State at the end of one year, the concerned department of the Andhra Government would not function successfully. Therefore, my personal view is that even though it is in the interests of the Hon. Chief Minister to protect the Tamil officers as such from the feeling of the Andhras that Andhras alone should be employed, Mr. Hanumantha Rao's amendment allowing the officers on a contract period of an indefinite nature may be accepted. Not for only one year, we can take them for three or five years as the case may be."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The one year period is for persons who are compulsorily sent. Afterwards it is open for the new Government to give them a fresh contract in regard to time."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" May I suggest the adoption of the same conditions as when the Orissa State was formed? If I remember correct, officers who came from Bihar and from the then Madras State to serve in the Orissa State, were given a contract between five to seven years. The Government then agreed to it to give a sense of security to the officers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It was by a contract; it was not imposed either on the officers or on the Government."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Then, let us not refer to one year period at all and let us go into that question after the Andhra Government is formed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am very thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for giving us a little more information than what is actually contained in the Government amendment. The amendment itself does not contain all that the Hon. Chief Minister just read out."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I myself read it from my papers and if required, I shall have it typed and given to hon. Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then, neither the amendment of the Government nor our amendments are expected to go into the Bill itself. The Government explained their stand in their amendment and we explained our stand in our amendments. In our amendments also we are trying to impress upon the

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President that certain principles should be followed in passing his orders under sub-clause (2) of clause 58. I perfectly agree that the Act itself need not, and probably should not, contain a distinction between Andhras and non-Andhras. The Act gives a power to the President and in exercising that power, we are asking the President to follow certain principles. Without having them in the Statute itself, we want the President in giving effect to sub-clause (2) of clause 58 to follow certain principles. If it is the intention of the Government, Sir, that portions of their amendment must go into the Statute, I have got great objection. For example, sub-clause (viii) of Government amendment reads—

‘(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras . . .’

I do not know who will be in charge of the Andhra Government, but it will be impossible for that Government to carry on with such officers when a statutory protection of this type is embodied in the Act itself.

10-30 a.m. “It is one thing to come to certain convenient arrangements and it is another to put in a statutory provision which in fact binds the future Andhra Government and reduces it to the position of a municipal council. What exactly does the Government amendment amount to? I shall read clause (viii). It says—

‘A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.’

I am not arguing on behalf of any community, nationality or anything like that. I am only pointing out that this sort of provision reduces the power of Andhra Government to nullity, with reference to these transferred officers, who due to the guarantee that this provision gives, will always be having their eye turned to the residuary Madras State. The Andhra Government may not be able to carry on with such officers. I am, of course, glad that the Hon. Chief Minister had clarified the position a little further by reading from his notes. May be that the two Governments will come to some mutual agreement with regard to these officers, the duration of their stay in Andhra, the deputation allowance they should be given and all that. But to make a statutory provision in the Bill itself that no transferred officer shall ever be reverted, dismissed or lowered in rank without the concurrence of Madras Government, let me submit once again, is nothing but reducing the future Andhra Government to the position of a municipal council.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Let Mr. Viswanatham understand that these guarantees to the officers are there in the Constitution itself. After all we have only reproduced here what is found in the Constitution. Moreover let us not forget one fact. We are sending our officers, much against their will in some cases, to Andhra. When we are sending our officers

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and that too against their will, it is but natural that we provide them with sufficient safeguards. When they go for a period of one year or so, say, against their will, what is wrong in their expecting to be provided with these safeguards? After all, Sir, we have to give some security for our staff."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Of course, the Constitution provides some safeguards for All-India Service people. But nowhere in the Constitution has it been stated that one Government shall consult the other Government in the matter of reversion, lowering of rank or dismissal of transferred officers."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not want to be indecorous by rising every now and then to interrupt. I would only request Mr. Viswanatham to understand that while after all the object of his amendment as well as that of other Andhra friends is only to promote Andhra men to superior posts, superseding the claims of others, is it not perfectly justifiable that these non-Andhra officers, who are being sent at the most for a period of one year, expect that they should be provided with some safeguards against injustice. There is every justification for their fear that they would be overlooked and some of the Andhras, who are their juniors, will be given promotion thus superseding them. Therefore I would request Mr. Viswanatham to think for a while over what I had said. After all efficiency goes with security and also mutual trust."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I do of course agree with the Chief Minister that we should trust our officers, that efficiency goes with security and all that. I like only Andhras to man our executive posts as far as possible. Is there anything wrong in our doing so? After all, one of the causes for the agitation for Andhra Province was that the Andhra people were not adequately represented in the services. I understand that a Liaison Officer is being appointed. I do hope that he will have consultation with the leaders of parties and arrive at a satisfactory settlement. Coming to an agreement is a matter of convenience. But to force an issue by making a statutory provision like this is in fact making us powerless. We cannot expect these officers, who always have an eye on the residuary State, to serve us. These guarantees would virtually make the new State powerless."

" Let the Liaison Officer make his recommendations. He has got to come to certain conclusions, instead of depending upon the official exigencies of these safeguards."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would beg of Sri Viswanatham not to go on repeating his argument till his mind gets stuck up in this clause. After all what will the Liaison Officer do? He may say after consultation with all concerned recommend ' that such and such an officer may go to Andhra or not '. This liaison machinery has nothing to do with official

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safeguards. I do say once again that these statutory assurances are necessary for officers especially when they are going on compulsion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the Constitution does not say anything like this even to All-India Service people."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member should know that these I.A.S. or I.C.S. people are permanently allotted to a certain State. They are not like our officers, who are being sent, much against their will to serve in Andhra and that too for a maximum period of one year. After all, when these officers entertain legitimate fears that they may be superseded by Andhra, is it any wonder then that we provide them with certain statutory safeguards? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not want to rise every now and then. But let me tell Mr. Viswanatham that these officers have already got a lien here in Madras and even according to service rules only this Government and not Andhra can deal with their promotion or reversion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I must of course thank the Chief Minister for his argument. But still I am not convinced that he is correct. The Andhra Government is not going to start with a new Service Code or anything like that. After all we are going to have our own Public Service Commission. We will have the usual service rules that are obtaining in other States. When such is the case, where is the need for any safeguard over and above what the Constitution gives? I would only submit that these safeguards will make those officers look always only to Madras and not to Andhra, the State they have got to serve."

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" It is a real psychological thing. It may be said that certain officers have got doubts as to their future. I would beg of them not to come to the Andhra State. Just because one or two officers may entertain such suspicion, let us not add to our troubles. Let me point out to you, Sir, that the Constitution gives them absolute protection and the Andhra Government should not be expected to follow a new line altogether in the matter of dealing with their services quite different from what the combined Government had been doing all these days."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In fact the Andhra Government may be pressed by officers below and will be quite prepared to do it for their officers."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I am not agreeable that such a provision should be included in the clause itself. I do not think that it will satisfy any one in Andhra. Coming to the principles of my amendment, the Hon. the Chief Minister has already stated that these principles have been canvassed sufficiently in the Press and he has taken note of it. I am thankful to him that he has yielded to some of the public opinion at least. It

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is true that the Andhras want to gain something by these jobs; I feel there is nothing wrong and I do not feel that I need go into that aspect of the matter. We are not even saying that these services should all be manned only by Andhras. We are saying that as far as possible, if the top ranks are given to us it will give us satisfaction. For instance, if it is said that for six or seven years under the present arrangements under the seniority list as it stands to-day, we cannot have our Chief Engineer, it will be difficult for us to accept the position. Even in the small posts of Assistant Secretaries to Government and Superintendents, it will not satisfy us if it is said that we must have a good number of non-Andhras."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All that you have asked has been given in the clause."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the amendment does not disclose these things. It discloses one thing against the interests of the Andhra Government and it does not contain all the other good things he has read out. They have not been included in the amendment. All these things will be discussed by leaders of parties and the liaison officer and I hope he will adhere to those principles in making the allocation and making the appointment. One thing must be remembered, Sir, and that is that in making arrangements for filling key posts, the Andhras want that the Andhras should man them and the Andhra State cannot contemplate a different position with satisfaction merely in the name of efficiency . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry I have to interrupt the hon. Member; it seems as if we are sitting in Committee. May I suggest to him, Sir, that if the statement that I have made satisfies him we can even add a clause to this amendment saying that suitable provision may be made in terms of the statement read by the Chief Minister which is agreeable to all. If that is done I have no objection."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I would suggest that it should be ' suitable provision may be made ' taking into consideration the amendment, the statement of the Hon. the Chief Minister together with the amendments which we have also proposed, not defeating them by the voice vote. Let us all accept them and let them consider what are the suitable provisions that can be made without offending the Constitution and without injuring the security of the officers concerned whether they are permanently allotted or temporarily sent. I shall have no objection to such a thing being done. But, Sir, I will plead with the Hon. the Chief Minister not to reduce the future State to straits and not to send officers whose minds and whose attention will be rivetted to the residuary State."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear to the hon. Member that so far as we are concerned we are agreeable to anything which the Andhras want

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with reference to the personnel. Apart from that the other side should also understand that when we are sending our officers there should be proper safeguards for them. If you do not want any non-Andhras, let them not go and we do not insist that we should send them. But if they should want there, officers especially on a temporary basis and when we send them even against their will, there should be proper safeguards. Subject to that I will go the whole hog with them and agree to anything that may be suggested. I suppose he will concede that there must be proper safeguards especially when our men are sent on a temporary basis and against their will and wish."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Has the hon. Member Sri Prakasam anything to say? I saw him rising from his seat a number of times. Does he wish to make any observation? "

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" No such presumption should be drawn by you, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think, Sir, if the Chief Minister is agreeable all these things could be sent together, as suggested by me. I do not like to carry on this controversy, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But the trouble is that the Government of India should know exactly what our opinion is because they have asked for our views and we should not send them a bundle of papers. We must be reasonable with them. What I suggest as a proper and just solution of the situation as we understand one another is that the amendment is there and the amendment is accepted in the light of what I have stated in the House and they will also be forming part of the proceedings and we may add a brief covering phrase in the amendment itself saying that the amendment is accepted in the light of the statement made by the Chief Minister in the House and suitable provision should be made having that in mind. That would be a specific recommendation because the statement itself is here from which it will be found that the spirit of items 149 to 151 has been incorporated in it. I think we can adopt this course."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad, Sir, we are coming nearer. You may not only say that the spirit of the amendments has been incorporated but also have all these sent as an appendix. Please do not call them a bundle of papers and throw them away."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Then that means that we give no opinion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There are two things here, namely, that the amendment is accepted in the light of the discussions that have taken place and there are the amendments which go into the question in great deal but there, it is a little bit short. We are in a minority and kindly, therefore . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to say, Sir, that he is not in a minority but that we should perform our functions according to the convenience of the House. We must

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send our definite opinions. As practical men, we should see that with reference to officers who are sent against their will, the period is recommended to be curtailed to one year which is the maximum and they should have some protection. He agrees there, but he says that that protection should not be mentioned in the article itself but it should be in the hands of the President as a guiding factor. But that protection cannot be in the hands of the President and continue once they are allotted. The point to be remembered is that the services must be protected in the manner in which they had hitherto been protected. That is the only difference. If we leave that to the Government of India to make suitable provision whether in the Statute or outside, I have no objection. But we should not leave all things unsettled and send only an appendix but not in the form of a resolution. They would consider that I have not been able to guide the House properly."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"ఇప్పుడు ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు చెప్పినటువంటి విషయాలలో ఒక పాయింటుకు మాత్రం విశ్వనాథంగారు తమ అభ్యంతరాన్ని తెలియచేస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఈ విషయంలో విశ్వనాథంగారు తెలియచేసిన దానికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వానికిగాని మరెవరికిగాని అభిప్రాయభేదం ఎక్కువగా రావలసిన అవసరంలేదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఇందులో శున్నటువంటి విషయం ఒకటే. ప్రభుత్వం కోరేది ఏమిటంటే, ఏ ఆఫీసరైనా ఇక్కడ లీనువుండి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో సర్వీస్ చేయడానికి పెంపరేగా పంపబడనట్లయితే, ఆ ఆఫీసరుకు వేరే ప్రాటక్టును లేనప్పుడు, ఇవ్వవలసిన ప్రాటక్టును ఏమెందుమెంటురీత్యా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లులో వుండాలి అని విశ్వనాథంగారు చెప్పినదాంటే, ఏ ఆఫీసరు అయినా ఏ రాష్ట్రంలో అయినా సైరమయిన సర్వీసు చేయడానికి వేరొక రాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు, వారి సర్వీసు రెండుచేసినప్పుడు, ఆ స్టేటుమీద విశ్వాసం లేనప్పుడు వారి సర్వీసువల్ల ఆ స్టేటుకు ఉపయోగం ఏమివుంటుంది అనికూడ వున్నది. విశ్వాసంవున్న వ్యక్తులనే, క్రొత్తరాష్ట్రమునకు వెడతామని చెప్పేవారినే కొరుకునే అవకాశం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వుండాలి. ఆంధ్ర స్టేటులో చాడకలుగుతుంది అని భయపడే ఆఫీసర్లను బలవంతంచేసి పంపవద్దని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. భయపడే ఏ వ్యక్తినికూడా దయచేసి మాకు పంపవద్దని చిఫు మినిష్టరుగారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఒక విషయమీద అభిప్రాయభేదానికి తావులేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఆఫీసర్లను పంపేటప్పుడు ఏ స్మూత్రాల ననుసరించి పంపాలి అనే విషయంలో ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు ఒక స్టేటుమెంటు మాదిరిగా తయారుచేసినట్లున్నారు. దాన్ని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి పంపుతూ మిగతా ఆంధ్రసభ్యులు ఆంధ్రనాయకులు ఏ విషయాలు తెలియచేసారో, ఏ అభిప్రాయాలు చూపారో, వాటన్నింటినీ ఇప్పుడు పాసుచేసినదానితో కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి పంపిస్తే bundle of papers అవుతాయి అనడం పొరపాటు. ఈ papers అన్నింటినీ పంపించడం మంచిదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

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a.m.

*** RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—**"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of allocation of officers, though it is being discussed to-day on the floor of this House, has been engaging the attention of the public for some time past because there are controversial views held on this matter by many of the prominent politicians in the Andhra area. Most of the officers who are expected to serve in the Andhra area are rather scared. It may be an outside information but the information which I am giving

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is very relevant to the discussion that is now before the House, for it is no use sending officers to any part where they have to live in eternal fear. They must be able to discharge their duties fearlessly. I have read all the amendments not now, but even two or three days ago at a small conference of a few members of this House at a private place and of all the amendments, the most comprehensive, the most reasonable and the most sure and secure amendment is that moved by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, considering all points of view. Now, I find that Mr. Viswanatham is suggesting a very interesting and curious procedure that these amendments should be added as appendices, which we will not be able to accept. I would like to inform that such a procedure is foreign to the procedure that is adopted by any other Assembly. As the Hon. the Chief Minister has just now pointed out, the Government of India should know exactly what our opinion is, because they have asked for our views. We have necessarily got to take a decision in respect of the officers. The amendment of the Government is that we should lend officers for a particular period. If the officers are prepared to serve permanently in the Andhra area and the Andhra Government is prepared to take them, well and good. But if this is not to be the case and if officers from the residuary Madras State should go, they should go there in complete security. They shall not be subjected to depromotion which will affect them in the future in the transferred State. Mr. Viswanatham's intention seems to be not to take any non-Andhra officers to the new State. We will be very happy indeed if the Andhra Government does not take any non-Andhra officers. No non-Andhra officer is anxious to go there. We, non-officials, want to help the new Government by lending non-Andhra officers. If the officers are not willing to go and we have to help the new Government for an interim period, we have got to devise means and the best means has been devised. The officers will have to serve for a year there. But if you find that they are not good or that they are not loyal, you are at liberty to send them back. That is also provided. If the officers are to discharge their duties fearlessly, they must be given complete security. I wish to point out that many officers from the Tamil area have served with great distinction in Andhra area and have been responsible for many of the irrigation projects and other schemes and I have no doubt that they will serve in the new Andhra State if only they are treated well. I therefore suggest that the Andhra Government can take the officers on contract basis by mutual agreement between the officer concerned and the Government. At the same time, let it be understood that no non-Andhra officer should be compelled. You must take them and place them in a position of complete sense of security. Otherwise, it will be unfair to the officers concerned. There is one other matter which I should like to represent to the Government. There are two classes of officers. With regard to the allotted officers, there is no dispute. The allotted officers are persons who are perfectly Andhras and who have no option but to serve in the Andhra area. Some allotted officers do not want to serve in the Andhra area. I would appeal to them that they should not think in those terms and they should be patriotic and serve the new State loyally and truly as they have served in the composite

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State till now. With regard to the transferred officers even for temporary period, the residuary Madras State should not force anybody to serve in the new State. The officers should be permitted to make their choice voluntarily. But if no officer is prepared to go voluntarily and if the allocation is to be made by a compulsory order, I would like the Government to take extraordinary circumstances of the officer into consideration. It may be a question of family circumstances or any other situation. It may be that the officer concerned is likely to get a promotion here in the near future. I am not talking with reference to any particular person or particular set of circumstances. But I know that there are several set of circumstances and I would request the Government to seriously consider the circumstances of each officer who is likely to be transferred and see that no harm is done to them. It is in that way that the Government can ensure loyal and dependable service. If you send persons who are fairly willing to serve for a specified period, it will be good. I would also like to say that Mr. Viswanatham's amendments are confusing and would not help the issue. The only amendment which is most comprehensive and which will not offend anybody and which will secure the purpose for which this resolution is intended is the amendment moved by the Government. It will safeguard the interests of the officers and the Government concerned."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the statements of the Hon. the Chief Minister and other hon. Members about the allocation of the officers to the Andhra State. Much stress has been laid about the promotion of the Andhra officers in their own State and about the distribution of the non-Andhra personnel. They have spoken about the advantages to the officers. I speak, Sir, on behalf of a common man. What type of officers do we require? The common man's point of view must also be taken into consideration in this connection. The common man in Andhra wants a good Government and an efficient set of officers, at any rate, for the first years till everything is settled down. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that efficiency is not impaired under any circumstances in this allocation. I am not pleading for this or that. But I am interested that the Government of India should see that there is an efficient set of officers in the Andhra State. Otherwise the ideal for which the Andhra State is formed, will be frustrated. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider this point also, namely, that efficiency should be the chief factor in allocating the personnel. No doubt, the Hon. Chief Minister is correct in saying that the Andhras should serve in the Andhra area and that the non-Andhras should not be taken as far as possible. But this question of efficiency in the administration should also be taken into consideration, as the common man is interested only in a good and efficient Government."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Government have moved this amendment. I earnestly request

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the Chief Minister to withdraw this amendment, because it does not serve any purpose. No doubt the intention was to have some safeguard for those who may have fears."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is only a minor part; the main intention behind the amendment is that Andhras should have a priority in the appointments."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"I am able to understand what my Friend says. I am not thinking in a narrow sense. But I ask why there should be any suspicion in the mind of the Chief Minister and those who think with him. Things must go on honestly and in a straightforward manner. There are non-Andhra high officers and they will be respected without any such statutory protection. It creates a suspicion in the minds of the people where there is no suspicion at all."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Does the hon. Member want me to withdraw the whole amendment or only the protection clauses?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"The statutory protection clauses. Is it not highly objectionable to provide statutory protection for high officers who will not require any protection at all? They are men marked out already who will stand without any statutory protection from any one. Therefore I earnestly appeal to him not to create further trouble. For Heaven's sake, let him not persist in this amendment. He has been persisting in carrying this idea through. This is a wrong idea and it should not be persisted in. No protection is needed for high officers."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I think Sri Prakasam should not be misunderstood, as it is likely that he may be misunderstood. When he asked me to withdraw the amendment, I was really surprised. But he really meant withdrawing not the whole amendment but only those clauses of the amendment which refer to the protection of officers. He said that the protective clauses were unnecessary and that they need not be in the Bill. How I wish that that spirit had pervaded the entire discussion on the Bill! I cannot help pointing out that it amuses me in a tragic manner to see that whenever protection is asked for one interest, it is objected to on the ground that it is unnecessary, but when other interests are concerned, minute protective clauses are asked for. When we are dealing with educational institutions and hospitals, they want statutory protection. That means no man even at the age of eighty is able to see things as others see. The same is the case with me also perhaps. All of us are liable to err. We should have the gift of seeing things as other people see; or else we should pray for that gift. We have tried our best to put in a provision which will satisfy everybody. The point is that nobody needs protection and I would agree. But look at the articles of the Constitution. When the whole country assembled in Delhi for framing the Constitution through its representatives and when nobody had any acrimony, they provided certain articles for the protection of the officers. Probably this is a remnant of

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the ancient fear of the people when they were serving a foreign Government. That continues in a slight form even now. I do not think these protective clauses will do any harm. The balance of consideration appears to me to be in favour of their inclusion in the Bill in order to create efficiency to which the Hon. Minister Sri Pattabhirama Rao referred. Mr. Pattabhirama Rao very rightly stressed that we ought not to be considering the interests of officers of one grade or category but that we should consider the requirements of the common man who wants good Government. What are the requirements of a good Government in the early stages of the formation of a new State? Some people know how to carry on a business by reason of having done that business for some time, we should keep in mind the need for retaining such men. Should we not also realize that the best of men cannot do a thing properly unless they are trusted? There is a general feeling as Mr. Pattabhirama Rao said, that the first qualification should be that the man should belong to that State. It cannot be neglected. Suppose I give the best of Englishmen. Would people accept? No. They want Indians. Similarly, Andhra people want all the officers to be Andhras, if possible, and the services of non-Andhra people on a contract basis to the extent necessary. That is how we have reduced the position. We should consider the cases of those who go on contract to the Andhra State without lien there and with lien in the residuary State, and they can be reverted to the parent State short of one year even. For that purpose, we have introduced a few clauses.

“ Sri Viswanatham suggested that we should send the amendments standing in his name and in the name of Sri Nagi Reddi (Amendment Nos. 150, 151 and 152) to the Government of India. I submit that I am quite willing to accept the spirit of the amendments. But there is a fly in the ointment. I think the item bearing No. 6 in his amendment should be cut out. I have no objection to sending it, but it will not be right for me to say that I have adopted it.”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, we will have to study the original clause (i.e., clause 58 of the Bill) before we understand the significance of the Government amendment. Clause 58 speaks of only two services, namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. My apprehension (and that is also the apprehension of many people) is that a good number of Police officers will be dumped on Andhra. My apprehension is that they will do it for two reasons. One is that the Chief Minister is always saying that the Andhras are an emotional people, and they are to be corrected by Police officers by shooting them down, just as the Police shot down people at Nellore and Anakapalle and also at Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: ‘Did I say that?’) He has already created that atmosphere. My apprehension therefore is that there will be much greater Police force in Andhra than Andhra really needs or the circumstances warrant. This is the first point. The second point is that he has got a number of officers who are

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absolutely useless, and absolutely unfit to do any work. They are there because they are the nephews of Mr. so-and-so or they are there because they were allowed to be there by the previous men. My point is that not merely he wants to send these people to Andhra, but he wants to ensure to them security and guarantee of the two Governments—guarantee not merely of the Andhra Government, which is given by the Constitution, but also the guarantee of the Tamilian Residuary State Government in Madras which is always trying to come to their rescue whenever there is”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Sir, Mr. Krishna Rao is altogether wrong in his suspicions, assumptions and allegations. But I have no objection to his going on in this way.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, I think we are supposed to be a State. The Andhra State is a State. I must state very emphatically that the Andhra State is not the peon of the Madras Government. Let me tell very clearly that we are an independent people, and we are trying to create a Sovereign Government. There is no Government in Andhra now, and that is most unfortunate. The Andhra Ministry is not formed there. It can be formed only on the 1st of October. My question is, do this Government expect that any self-respecting Government would agree to this provision that officers should always act as fifth-columnists inside the Andhra Government knowing full well that their services are quite secure? Is it consistent with the dignity of the Andhra State? Would this Government like to convert the Andhra State Government into a municipal council? No. I think it is absolutely impermissible. I ask the Government whether they have sent to the Government of India their officers, for example, Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S., and Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., on similar conditions? No. If the Government of India agreed to any such conditions, well, of course, it might be the folly of the Government of India. We are not going to be like the Government of India. There have been any number of feelings quite accentuated. There is a feeling among Andhras—that is a correct feeling—that a man is penalized because he is an Andhra. The Government cannot deny this. Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar wants to make out that the term Andhra invokes in the mind of Tamilians a certain sense of suspicion. Well, it may be wrong. It is because they have been battenning on the riches of the Andhra soil. They cannot have a grievance of it now. With regard to Andhras”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“ On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary for the hon. Member to say that one section of the officials or the public has been battenning at the expense of the other side? It is an insinuation.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, I never said that one section of the people are battenning at the expense of the other people.

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In fact a good number of people who have been battenning themselves at the expense of others did not deny this. We have been feeling—most of the educated have been feeling—that we have been denied any kind of opportunity for advancement. I know graduates from the year 1924 have been feeling and have been smarting under great disabilities. My point is that the Madras officers will not come to Andhra for grace. They do come there because there is no alternative. I ask, is the residuary State going to provide for all these officers if the Andhra Government would not take them in? (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: ‘There is the budget provision.’) I also know the budget. Unless the Government are going to get showers from the sky, there is no provision for these officers. My point is that they will have to go to Andhra whether they like it or not. There is no place for them if they do not go to Andhra. They will become surplus. Therefore, they will be forced to go to Andhra. It is not a question of their liking to go. This Government want to have some kind of hold over the Andhra Government. That is what I am apprehensive of. This is the position. I think it is absolutely derogatory to, and inconsistent with, the self-respect of Andhras to agree to this condition. We have to create a new State, and we will have lot of difficulties confronting us. For the first two years, the difficulties will be very great. Because it is a new State, there will be any number of difficulties, and people may even ask ‘Why did you divide this State from Madras’. My point is that we do require men who will work wholeheartedly for us. If we are sent men who think that their job would be to serve the Madras Government, then we will never have any kind of grounding for the successful functioning of the State. The Government amendment is highly objectionable, and cannot be accepted.

“I think some kind of machinery should be devised to allocate officers to Andhra, the residuary State and the Mysore State. Mysore State is not mentioned here. Mysore State also should have its quota allotted by the President. We should have men who should depend, for their continuance, only on their services in the Andhra State and only upon the wishes of the Government of Andhra, and on nothing more and nothing less.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, we have almost come to a kind of agreed opinion on the question of the division of personnel. The circumstances in which we are passing this amendment and the reality with which we are facing this whole problem should be borne in mind. I think in general the opinions of the Andhra people have been taken into consideration when the Government amendments were framed. Hence, there is the difference between the clause in the Andhra State Bill and the amendments that have been given notice of by the Government. It would be essential for the Andhra State either to-morrow or after some time to take in non-Andhras for certain technical jobs. In exceptional cases, non-Andhras will have to be taken in. For example, if it becomes necessary to take in experts, specialists and engineers

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for constructing huge projects, we will have to take in non-Andhras. Even after developing our State, we may require some experts. There have been cases of exchange of engineers and expert personnel.

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“ So, especially now when we have known the strength of the All-India Services in the Madras State, probably, it may become essential to take some of the personnel from the residuary State. Of course, I was also feeling whether a protective clause was necessary or not. But certain historical precedents are there in the light of which we are functioning, and probably it becomes essential that there should be some kind of protection for them to function in the Andhra State and it also depends on how far we on our part will be able to look after the officers who will be coming to our State. But if we were to think that all those non-Andhra officers who will be coming to the Andhra State at present will come only as fifth-columnists, then the atmosphere will be entirely different. This kind of thinking itself that each man who is not an Andhra is going to be anti-Andhra and hence against the interests of the Andhra State is a thing which I would not generally like, and I did not expect that this kind of feeling would be expressed here. As regards the opinion of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, that all the Andhras should be given a chance for promotion, I agree with him, Sir. It has always been the opinion of the Andhras that there are very few Andhras in the lower rung or the higher rung of the Secretariat. For this reason, it is true that the Andhras have felt that they have not been given enough chance. Hence, it was that we felt the necessity for an amendment. Our amendment has been drafted in very simple terms because we do not want to go into every clause and enunciate principles. But a general principle is sought to be enunciated and I think the Government amendment also is based on the same principle. The principle is that, as far as possible, the services in the Andhra State be filled up with Andhras by transfer, promotion and recruitment, and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis. I think the same opinion has been expressed by the Government in the different clauses. There is only one thing about which we felt some doubt regarding Government amendment, that is, as to what the expression ‘having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State’ would mean.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ It is only to put it in legal form.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister explains that it is only to put it in legal form. As to what we meant by the ‘ Andhras ’, he said that his explanation would be forwarded to the Central Government along with our amendment. That being the case, I think we would have nothing to gain by trying to put in new clauses. I think it is in the interests of both the Andhra State and the residuary State. I am sure that the transferred officers will be looked after well and they will be treated just as the Andhras are treated. The only thing is the

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Andhra State will have the advantage of transferring its officers whenever it becomes necessary. There is an advantageous provision in the Government amendment that the transferred officers will be required to serve in the Andhra State only for a period not exceeding one year. This will enable the Andhra Government to make any changes which they may consider essential within a period of one year after the appointed day. If they want any other officers to go to the Andhra area, they can have them with the concurrence of the Governments concerned. But the only point that has been raised is whether the protective clauses should be embodied in the Bill itself. Everybody agrees that protection must be given, but the manner in which it should be given is a matter of controversy. I hope the Government will look into that with certain care and see that real protection is given without increasing the rancour between the States or between the officers. In that way I think the whole clause can be accepted by us. With the passing of this clause unanimously we certainly create a friendly and brotherly feeling which is quite necessary. We certainly thereby create a very good atmosphere which is very essential to-day. I hope this atmosphere will develop further and we can finish the discussion of the whole of this Bill, including even the clause relating to the division of assets and liabilities, if only the same friendly atmosphere continues and the same exchange of opinion continues. By this we will be setting an example to the other States when they think in terms of division and in terms of forming linguistic States. So, if this is agreed to, even though the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari may now oppose the formation of linguistic States, he would then be one of those who have helped it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Member after Member from amongst my Andhra Friends has risen to speak in protest of a very simple provision"

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not what Sri Nagi Reddi said."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Excepting Sri Nagi Reddi, I suppose."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is some agreement with regard to this amendment. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" No, Sir. If I am wrong, I shall withdraw it. As far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned, they themselves would desire the provision made herein in their own interest, because as early as this problem of the creation of the Andhra State was in the air, speculations, doubts and vacillations were in the air since the people did not know how the future was going to shape itself and how the personnel of the Services would be allocated between the two States. Now, Sir, after the determination to create the Andhra State from the appointed day, we must have a sense of security so far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned. It is not quite understandable to us why the insertion of this provision should be grudged by anybody because, after all, it is only a

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necessary safeguard and it will strengthen the non-Andhra personnel who go to strange places instead of serving in their own mother country, so to say.

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a.m.

“ There are a number of non-Andhra personnel in the services of the composite State who are not quite willing to go elsewhere, except at the orders of the present Cabinet. They are essentially of Tamil, Kannada and Malayala origins. It would be to their own interest and complete satisfaction if they are allowed to be here. If, however, our Andhra friends do not want the services of these people, it is a different matter. If, on the other hand they want the services of these non-Andhra personnel, it is but quite proper and reasonable to ask for certain safeguards. Some members have protested against this. Their protest can only be compared to another matter, which I will presently refer to. In the enforcement of the Prohibition policy, the police officials have to be provided with the necessary arms and ammunition. Suppose people engaged in illicit distillation protest against this saying that those police officials should not be provided with those arms and ammunition, what will be the position? The police require those things in self-defence. The protest of the hon. Members in this case is something like that. Some of the hon. Members even went to the extent of saying that such safeguards should not be given to the non-Andhras and some of them have even termed these officials as fifth-columnists. It is all war language. It is all quite unsuited to peace time, and, especially in a discussion like this. I therefore request that the House may agree to the amendment giving safeguards to non-Andhra personnel.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah will now speak.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, there has been sufficient discussion on this subject and there has been some amount of agreement also. So, I do not think we need have further discussion on this subject.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ After Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has spoken, I will ask the Hon. Minister to reply.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I hope he will not spoil the atmosphere.” (Laughter.)

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ The Hon. Finance Minister wants me not to spoil the atmosphere. I do not want to spoil the atmosphere. I want the Government also not to spoil the atmosphere. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government several instances in which officials of various cadres and categories had to suffer. In many cases, when officials are transferred to some of the district offices, some people are asked to go on 15 days or 20 days leave. In such cases, people who are not qualified to go to the Andhra area are transferred and consequently, it adversely affects some who are already serving there as they are told they will lose their seniority. Moreover many troubles arise in regard to the fixation of a particular cadre.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come to the subject under discussion."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. Already the atmosphere with regard to the personnel is tense and if one is anxious to create a healthy atmosphere, many doubts have to be cleared. I wish to bring to the notice of this House a particular case. There were two Tahsildars who were having the same cadre and the same seniority. One of them was not allowed to serve continuously as Tahsildar for a long time and was posted as a Supply Officer. The other man who was working as Tahsildar continuously was considered senior in that cadre and he was promoted as Deputy Collector and in due course he will become a Collector also. There are many such anomalies which should be removed. In the secretariat, the atmosphere is very tense and people are suffering a great deal. People talk of creating a calm, cool and best atmosphere. If we ask the poor subordinates in the secretariat, this is what they say. 'We are in great trouble. We are not able to open our lips. If we open our lips, disciplinary action will be taken against us. Thus nobody is able to give the correct information. At the same time, they all feel that they are suffering under a severe handicap. Some of them even tell us, 'Please stop your partition business. Because, they are doing every injustice possible to us. Our seniority is not at all recognised' and similar things. Even when Justice Wanchoo asked me whether we wanted any Tamilian Officers, I said that we wanted efficient Tamil Officers. There is no quarrel between Andhras and Tamils. The quarrel is against those at the top, who encourage nepotism and see that their own candidates are posted to the various jobs. I want to stress that the claims of senior officers should not be overlooked. If we go into the history of the movement for the creation of an Andhra Province, we will find many of the Andhras have been deprived of their legitimate chances in the various departments of the Government, be it Revenue Department, Police Department, or any other Department. Because of the injustice done to the Andhras in the matter of representation in the various Government departments, they somehow or other very strongly felt that unless and until they have their own State and unless and until they have a say in the matter of recruitment to the services, they cannot get adequate representation in the Government departments. Though there may be many other reasons for starting the movement, that is the origin of the movement. The seniority of the Andhra Officers should be kept in tact. Many instances may arise in future in which the Andhra Government may have to reconsider their decision with regard to some of the officers. Nothing should stand in the way of their reconsidering such cases. That is why I have moved my amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Leader of the House referred to some agreed formula. May I know what that formula is?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The agreed formula is this, Sir. Amendment No. 149 will be accepted in the light of

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

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the statement made by the Hon. Chief Minister, which is appended here. We have agreed on behalf of the Government to send a communication stating that the spirit of amendments Nos. 150, 151 and 152 has been brought out in Government amendment No. 149 as passed by the House. But it will be specifically stated that it is felt that a statutory safeguard will be necessary in respect of the officers who are compulsorily asked to serve in the Andhra area."

11-40 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—"What about Mr. Prakasam's amendment?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It all goes, Sir."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am incapable of spoiling any good situation and I shall refrain from doing so. But I take strong objection to some of the remarks made by my friends like Mr. K. Krishna Rao who said that the Madras Government want to have some strings attached to the terms of deputation of officials. It is not our intention, Sir. I strongly object to his characterization of our officers as fifth columnists. I have been a follower of Mr. Prakasam and Mr. T. Viswanatham and we were all inside the Congress together. And when we left it we formed our own party. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the House the remarks which Mr. Prakasam made in one of his press statements. If I remember aright, he said beyond a shadow of doubt that the future Andhra Government would not want any non-Andhra officials, however efficient they may be."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"I have never made any such statement."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"We read it in newspapers and so this kind of fear has been developing in our minds. Now Mr. Prakasam says he did not say so. Sir, this is not the attitude they should develop towards those officers to be loaned to them. (Interruption.) It is not a question of deliberate misunderstanding. Sir, we strongly support the amendment which seeks to give protection to our officers who will serve in the Andhra State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not clearly understand what the Leader of the House was saying. He said that the House accepts the amendment. And then how can there be anything added to it at the end or at the beginning? How can we have another amendment?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"We cannot move amendments. This House has no power to amend the Bill. We can only move resolutions to amend the clauses."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I agree. We are now concerned with amendment 149. What the Leader

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of the House wants is that the statement also must be there. How can it be there when we have approved of only the amendment 149? I am only asking what should be the procedure."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, much the Chief Minister, the Leader of the House and the Raja of Chettinad might try to convince us, the fact remains that this Government are going to suspect the future Andhra Government. Mr. K. Vinayakam was referring to some statements made by Andhra leaders and said that he read them and, therefore, wanted guarantees. He wants guarantees not because of these statements. Some Tamilian high officers might have teased the Andhra subordinates and consequently, the Andhra officers might not have been raised to their regular rank even when they were qualified. So they suspect that they might be ill-treated. But we Andhras are broad-minded and will not do it. I, as a citizen of the future Andhra State, promise that non-Andhra officials that are going to come to the Andhra State will not be teased or punished unjustly. No such guarantees should be statutory. My friend, the Raja of Chettinad was saying that all other amendments were confusing and that the Government amendment alone was the right one. He would not like to understand Mr. T. Viswanatham's amendment. It is unjust that one Government should suspect another Government. Is the present Chief Minister giving us unjust administration? No. So also, the future Andhra Chief Minister will give all justice required to the non-Andhra officials. No suspicions need be there. No safeguards need be made wantonly. All the words relating to safeguard should be removed from the amendment. We can trust one another and live peacefully as neighbours. We are separating as brothers and shall be glad to be friends. I would request the Chief Minister to withdraw all the unnecessary terms from his amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, are we still discussing the merits? I was thinking we were discussing the form. There is something in what the Raja of Chettinad said. Although he was not present during the discussion and could not fully appreciate it, there is still something in the objection he has raised to the form in which the amendment should be put because it is not quite tidy to add a statement to a resolution. I suggest, therefore, that we may pass it including it in the resolution of this House. It is only an expression of opinion after all. Therefore I suggest the following amendment :—

‘ This House is of opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines :’

And here, amendment No. 149 should come. And then the resolution should continue thus :—

‘ and this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister hereto appended.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall put it to the vote of the House. I mean the Government amendment No. 149."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It may also be a part of the resolution that this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What about the other amendments? Will the Chief Minister communicate them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When I make a promise, I shall carry it out. It is not in the resolution. It has to be made separately. First this resolution has to be passed. I am giving an assurance on behalf of the Government that we will send a communication to the Government of India in which we will say that the Government amendment carries out the spirit of what is contained in amendments Nos. 150 to 152, subject to objection to the removal of the protection clause."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' This House is of the opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines :—

(i) The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(a) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he is so required to serve, be deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(b) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

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(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may, by a general or special order, determine.

(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.

'And this House approves of the statement^a made by the Chief Minister hereto appended.'"

The amendment was put and carried.

The amendments of Sri T. Viswanatham (No. 150), Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 151) and Sri M. Veerabhadram (No. 152) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 155) and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 159) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are now in clause 61. We will take up amendments Nos. 160 and 161."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 relate to the Universities and educational institutions. On the other hand, clauses 58 to 61 of the Andhra State Bill refer only to the division and allocation of services. I respectfully submit that the subject-matter contained in amendments Nos. 160 and 161 does not legitimately arise in connexion with a discussion by this House of clauses 58 to 61. They have no relevancy at all to those clauses. I would therefore suggest that the amendments will have to form separate entities and they cannot be tagged on to these clauses. I also suggest that the views of the Government may be invited."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri Nagarajan, has raised a point of order. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 do not relate to the clauses under discussion. Perhaps, we may take them up separately at the end."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The point raised in the amendments is a very simple one. It is only a question of expression of opinion of the House regarding that."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I feel this is not the proper clause to which the amendments relate. Now we are considering the service personnel, etc.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think we can take them up at the end. I pass on to clause 62. (Amendment No. 162 is not moved.) So we shall take up clause 62-A.”

Clause 62-A.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 164 *This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint Board representing the States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore be set up with the representative of the Central Government as its Chairman on or before the appointed day to look after the rights and liabilities in respect of administration, construction, maintenance and operation of the Tungabhadra Project.*’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 165 *This House recommends that in case the division of assets and liabilities is not referred to a neutral Commission of Experts, provision shall be made in the Bill for creating a Statutory Corporation to complete the Tungabhadra Project as designed by the Government of Madras both on its Irrigation and Power sides, as also for the continued management, distribution and enjoyment of the Tungabhadra waters by the States through which the river flows, and provision shall also be made for a division of capital expenditure and liability between Mysore and Andhra States in proportion to the supplies of water and power and other benefits received.*’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 166 *In sub-clause (1), after the word “ appointed day ”, occurring in the third line, substitute the following :—*

“ be the rights and liabilities of the State of Andhra subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the Andhra and Mysore State.” ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 167 *This House resolves that in clause 62-A (3), the last three lines beginning with “ but shall not ” and ending with “ other than Government ” shall be omitted.*’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 168 In clause 62-A, sub-clause (3), omit the words “ but shall not include . . . other than Government ”.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I move the following amendment :—

‘ 169 For the words “ be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore ”, substitute the words “ be the rights and liabilities of the Andhra State ”.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendments Nos. 164, 165, 166, 167, 168 and 169 are before the House for discussion.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ There is nothing particular, Sir. If somebody else speaks, I shall speak at the end.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, this clause deals with the subject of Tungabhadra Project. I have no doubt that the Government of Madras will see to it that justice will be done as regards the apportionment of the cost and liability with regard to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, in this connexion, I invite your attention to sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A which says, ‘ The expression “ Tungabhadra Project ” or “ the Project ” means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, etc.’ I submit, Sir, that this is a very important clause and all the hon. Members should pay attention to it. I say that because the Mysore Chief Minister and some other Ministers on one or other occasions—I am not sure whether it was on the floor of the Legislature or not have said that they do not want the high level canal scheme and that they do not want to execute the scheme for the benefit of the areas which remain in the Andhra State. I think there was a conference, about the details of which the Hon. Minister for Public Works can enlighten us and say what has happened. We want to know what exactly has happened there to the scheme as originally designed by the Government which includes a high-level canal as also power generation. Mysore cannot all on a sudden claim the right to change or alter the design so as to prejudice the rights of the Andhras who remain in the Andhra State. There is general agreement that Government should also back up that opinion. That is why the provision has been worded in this way very acceptable to us. But really the doubt in my mind is that newspapers published a report that there was a conference where our Public Works Minister was also present and the Mysore Government agreed to pay only 30 per cent of the cost or bear the liability up to 30 per cent. If we take the figures and the supplies of water this scheme would give

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to the transferred areas, you will find that the transferred territory will get the benefit up to 45 per cent, if you consider the acreage, the area localised under perennial crops, the double crops, the cash crops like sugarcane, etc., which will be in the transferred area and the large extent of dry crop area in the Andhra area.

"Therefore, Sir, I have requested for the details of the reported conference.

12 noon. "No categorical statement can be made by either State that we are not going to accept this or that. It was reported in the newspapers that the Mysore Government was not going to accept more than 30 per cent of the cost and that in regard to power also they were not going to develop it unless it is intended for their Bhadravathi iron works. Therefore, I say that Mysore has gone out of court in making such statements. Before we actually divide on the 1st of October, I want this Government to be very strong in their attitude towards this project. That is all that I have to say on this subject, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir, I have given notice of an amendment relating to the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The amendment is to the Schedule and not to the clause."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"It has been left out, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member will please send me his original amendment."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, I hope the fear expressed by Sri T. Viswanatham regarding the division of assets and liabilities relating to the Tungabhadra Project will not be correct and that the two Governments will share the liabilities in a right proportion. There is one important point I want to make. Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A says, '... intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes.' It is very necessary, Sir, that we communicate the opinion of this entire House that the Tungabhadra Project was first designed for the scarcity areas of Rayalaseema. After many years, the irrigation portion of it is almost complete and the hydro-electric project has got to be taken up. As you know, Sir, the State of Mysore is not in need of hydro-electric energy and the hydro-electric energy that is going to be generated at Tungabhadra should be for the use of the transferred territory of Bellary district and the other districts of Rayalaseema referred to in sub-clause (5). It is very necessary that we communicate the opinion of this House that this energy shall be only for the use of these districts and shall

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not be utilized in any other place. I have no doubt that the Andhra Government will use its share of the hydro-electric energy when it is completed. I request the House to accept to convey this opinion to the Government of India to be included in the Act."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. Govinda Rao can move his amendment."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint board be set up with representatives of Mysore, Andhra and Hyderabad Governments to administer the construction, maintenance and completion of the Tungabhadra Project '."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the opinion of this House is that the Hon. Minister for Public Works could be able to explain us something regarding the Tungabhadra Project and our relations with the Mysore State. We want to know our agreements with the Mysore Government, if we have reached any on the question of the high level canal and the hydro-electric project to be taken up."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, let me make it quite clear that no agreements have been made with the Mysore Government or anything of that kind. As far as I know I can assure the hon. Members belonging to the Andhra area, the position stands thus: It is practically certain that the management and administration of this project will be in the hands of a common board under the guidance of the Government of India and as far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned, the interests of the Andhra area will be completely protected by all the representatives of the Madras Government from time to time and there need be no doubt at all about it. But, one thing has been made clear at the conference though nothing was settled finally, that the original plans of the project should bind all the States concerned."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I am glad that this Bill contains a special clause regarding the Tungabhadra Project. Andhras have been very much disappointed over a number of statements that have been made by the Chief Minister of Mysore from time to time. I do not know whether I can refer to them. But I must say one thing. It has been very prominently published in the Press as a whole that the hydro-electric project on the Tungabhadra will be connected to the Jog Electric Scheme and this has been prominently featured in the Press as having been said by the Mysore Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The common board may not absorb the Jog Project in that way. Why should we object? "

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point is that the Tungabhadra Project has been the life line for the Rayalaseema people.

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Rayalaseema is famine-stricken not only now; it was so even before the turn of the century, some time when the McKenzie scheme was drafted. Even McKenzie did not think of limiting the Tungabhadra to a particular place called Rayalaseema. He said that the Tungabhadra waters should be mainly utilized in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. From that time onwards we have passed a number of famines and it is only in that light that the present Tungabhadra Project has been planned and the first stage of the project is almost complete now; low level canals have been dug and water has been let out. Now, we are interested in the high level canal and the hydro-electric project. We are glad that sub-clause (5) in the Bill is very clear that this project is intended for the supply and distribution of water and electric energy to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. We hope this will be accepted by the Mysore Government also and give relief to the people of Rayalaseema who have been suffering from famines for a very long time.

12-10
p.m.

“Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore's statement about the Tungabhadra Project had caused some concern in the minds of the public and also in view of the fact that for the economic development of Rayalaseema it is absolutely essential that the hydro-electric energy that could be derived from this project should be shared by Andhras as well as Mysore people as per the original plan, I do hope, Sir, that the Government of India taking into account the trend of our discussion here, would come forward with an announcement setting up a Joint Board to man the Tungabhadra Project. I do gather that so far as the assets and liabilities division is concerned, the Government of India are going to do the same thing, viz., setting up a Joint Board. Therefore I do hope that our amendment for the setting up of a Joint Board may be accepted by the House unanimously.”

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, I am glad to find that there is a clause in this Bill with reference to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, there has been a doubt in the minds of the public of Andhra desh for a long time whether this Tungabhadra Project, which had been thought of for so long a time but which has only now about to be completed and that too not to the full extent contemplated by Colonel McKenzie, would serve the purpose, the purpose being whether it would relieve the people of the Ceded districts from famine, from which evil they had been suffering for a long time past. Let me explain.

“Some of the hon. Members here may not be aware of the great famine in Rayalaseema during 1875-8. The people of Rayalaseema underwent untold sufferings. For the people of the Ceded districts now called Rayalaseema there was no regular and permanent source of water-supply. Only drought, and that alone, was their constant lot. The cry of the people was there for utilizing the waters of Tungabhadra so that they would be relieved from famine and pestilence. But that was not to be. The Government

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of the time were not quick to respond to their call. No doubt an Irrigation Commission was appointed to carefully investigate if the waters of Tungabhadra could be utilized for the benefit of the people of Rayalaseema. After elaborate enquiry the Irrigation Commission made their recommendations. The result was the scheme adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which was intended for the benefit of not only the people of the Ceded districts but also those of Nellore district. I see that Mr. Nagi Reddi had not been aware of the same. But what did the Government at the top do then? After careful scrutiny of the recommendations of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, they said that the project could not be taken up because in their opinion the project if taken up for execution would be unremunerative. They deferred the project. Here I want to say one important thing. I find that whenever the Government was approached for taking up a project, that first of all only looked to the remunerative aspect of the project. After all, Sir, most, if not all irrigation projects are bound to be remunerative in the larger sense. Why should the Government have any doubt on that score? Even a small irrigation project would serve its purpose and would be remunerative, barring of course a very few cases. Therefore what I want to submit, is, that the remunerative aspect alone should not stand in the way of the starting of any irrigation project. After all, what are these irrigation projects intended for? They are intended to ensure regular water-supply to the fields and thus enhance our agricultural output. If the Government are intent on increasing our agricultural output, why should the question of 'remunerative aspect' figure to such a large extent? Under the scheme as adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie, there was no question of high level or low level canal. The principle adopted was firstly to provide water-supply not only to wet lands but also to dry lands and secondly to allow water for wet cultivation, only for low lying areas, as they were called. As I said before, in 1907, the project was not taken up for execution because the Government thought that the project would be unremunerative. Then the Congress Ministry came into power for the first time in 1937. Even then we were not given proper consideration. No big project was started. It was only during the Advisers' regime, the pertinent question of how to relieve the famine-distress in Rayalaseema was seriously taken up. Thanks to one of the advisers. I mean Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution. But permit me to observe, Sir, that this Tungabhadra Project was somewhat different from the one adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which sought to benefit not only the whole of Ceded districts but Nellore also. What is this present scheme, Sir, in reality? Not even the whole of the Ceded districts is benefited by this project, leave alone Nellore. This Tungabhadra Project, as it is now being executed, will not serve, as I have just said, the whole of Ceded districts. It will serve only two districts, Kurnool and Bellary and that too only to a limited extent. Had it been executed on the lines of Colonel McKenzie's plan, this question of low and high level canal would not have arisen. What has the Government

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done now? They have taken up only the low level canal. We thought at least a major portion of the Ceded districts would be irrigated by this project. But instead of the 19 lakhs of acres which the Tungabhadra Project ought to irrigate had it been executed according to the original plan, only 3 lakhs of acres are to be irrigated and that too only in Bellary and Kurnool districts. That is how the matters stand at present. Under the original scheme, Nellore also was to be benefited. But due to insufficiency of water Nellore is not in the picture now. The high level canal has not yet been taken up. When it is going to be taken up I do not know. Only when that is completed, there will be water-supply for Anantapur and Cuddapah. After all, Sir, let us not forget, that the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah are also equally in the famine area. It is of the utmost importance that Cuddapah should be ensured of a proper water-supply from Tungabhadra. The commanded area for irrigation in Cuddapah which is somewhere between 4 to 5 lakhs of acres cannot be allowed to remain dry for ever.

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" It was probably considered by financial authorities that if the high level canal is taken up a lot of money will have to be spent. Finally the high level canal was taken up for investigation but to what extent? I am told that investigation is to be taken up to Pennar only. If the Cuddapah area and Anantapur area are to be irrigated under this scheme the waters will have to be taken beyond Pennar and two or three anicuts and aqueducts have to be put up across the rivers. I feel it is feasible to take the waters beyond the Pennar and Anantapur and Cuddapah districts also should be benefited. The Provincial Government need not wait for the appointed day for sanctioning the reinvestigation of the rest of the high level scheme for necessary modifications.

" Regarding the management of this scheme I am not in favour of creating a Corporation, after the experience we have had with regard to the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation. I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister said that only a Board would be created and that the Board would take up the question of management. Our experience of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation does not justify that a Corporation should be created because so much of money will be wasted and the representatives of the people will have no voice in its management and will have no opportunity of even criticising the administration. I, therefore, feel that a sort of Board consisting of representatives of the three States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore will do. The Constitution lays down that where a particular waterway passes through a number of States and where any interference is considered to be necessary, the Parliament may entrust the Union Government with powers of regulating waters. A board consisting of representatives of the States concerned under the controlling voice of the Government of India will, I believe, be enough.

" So far as the present Tungabhadra Scheme is concerned, some investigation has been made with regard to the high level

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canal up to the Pennar and for the rest of the distance even beyond the Pennar, no regular investigation is necessary because the investigation was already made under the old Tungabhadra Scheme. All that may be necessary is of some modification. Our Government should now be able to induce the Government of India to advance some money for developing that area as the water could be taken to these areas in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. There is enough water available in the Tungabhadra Reservoir to-day and if a further forty or fifty lakhs is spent, the height of the dam could be raised sufficiently say four or five feet to impound more water for purposes of being made available for this purpose. Provision has been made even according to the present plan for such extension in case the need for more water is found necessary. As there is need for water in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts and also in Bellary and Kurnool, no time should be wasted by this Government and also the future Government and the scheme should be taken up as originally designed by Engineer McKenzie excluding Nellore, if necessary. It was felt that the scheme would be feasible according to the engineers but it is only the Government that was raising some sort of financial difficulty. There are certain areas in Cuddapah which cannot be irrigated under the waters of the Krishna and so also all the commanded area in Anantapur district. These areas can only be irrigated from the waters of the Tungabhadra. Therefore, the question of taking up the high level canal to irrigate these areas should be taken up immediately. Hon. Members are aware that under the scheme of Krishna-Pennar the areas in Cuddapah could be benefited to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, a major portion would be commanded under that scheme also. I am sure a time will come for conserving if necessary these waters for the areas in Bellary and Anantapur and parts of Kurnool to which the waters from the Krishna are not available. Meanwhile the whole of Cuddapah area could be irrigated under the Tungabhadra scheme and I feel that the question of the high level canal should therefore be taken on hand immediately. These areas could be irrigated under Pennar also but there is not enough water in the Pennar even for Nellore and the people of Nellore are complaining that they do not have enough water but if the high level canal is constructed, not only Anantapur and Cuddapah will be benefited but also at least for a time Nellore will get supply and so they need not wait for the Siddeswaram Project. I would therefore urge that provision in this behalf is made for carrying the waters not only up to the Pennar but beyond.

“ The question may arise as to how the cost is to be shared. In that connexion, I wish to submit to the House that there are well-known principles according to which the division should be made and this question could be easily decided because the cost of dam is in proportion to the amount of water utilised by the particular area. That is the only criterion. With regard to the canals and distributaries, there also it is not difficult because the guiding principle in respect of common canals is the quantity of water used

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in the respective areas without reference to the acreage covered by the scheme. I suppose there need be no dispute about such matters. Another point has been raised with regard to the hydro-electric scheme. The hydro-electric scheme under the Tungabhadra Project was taken up some five or six years ago but during all these years only a small amount has been spent upon it. This year, Sir, there has been a decent provision of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs.

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" I don't know how much of this amount has been spent so far. Probably my hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi will tell us. But, Sir, we have been for a long time expecting the scheme completed for the benefit of the Ceded districts. To our great surprise, our friend the Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore advances the theory that all the electricity that is going to be produced by the scheme will be utilized by the Mysore State. It is unjust and unfair even to suggest such a thing. We have been telling our people that we would be getting electricity from the hydro-electric scheme from the Tungabhadra Project. So long as the electricity produced from the scheme is utilized by the Mysore State proportionately in Bellary district in the areas that are now to be their's, we have absolutely no objection. Similarly, with regard to the sharing of the waters also, difficulties may arise. It is just possible to utilize the major portion of the Tungabhadra water in Bellary district alone. This would be against the original scheme. Nothing should be done to deprive the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah of the benefits of the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. I call upon the hon. Member Sri Subbarayudu to speak."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, his Tungabhadra Project has got a long history which every hon. Member is aware of. Since the 19th century, so many Engineers and various Governments have investigated about the utilization of the Tungabhadra water from the present dam site. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cotton, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Parameswaram Pillai and finally Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar have all investigated and the present project is being constructed according to the plan of Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar. Sir, when we talk of the Tungabhadra high level canal, we have doubts about the high level canal being taken up. There is agitation going on in the whole of Rayalaseema area where there is no other possibility of protecting that large area from recurring famines. So many crores of rupees have been spent and even during the recent famine in Anantapur district, up to the 15th April, one crore and fourteen lakhs of rupees has been spent on famine relief apart from land revenue remissions to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees. The same is the case with Cuddapah and Bellary districts. In spite of all these things and in spite of the fact that large sums are spent in the investigation of many projects like Krishna-Pennar, Nandikonda and Pulichintala, we are not satisfied with the provision made in the Bill with regard to the completion of the Tungabhadra Project. Though the dam is complete and the major portion of the excavation of the low

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level canal is also complete except for thirty miles in the Kurnool taluk, so far as the high level canal is concerned, the people of Anantapur and Cuddapah have doubts about the possibility of the high level canal scheme not being taken up. This is because of the attitude of the Mysore Government with regard to water rights and the way in which they are behaving. There must be no delay in the speedy progress of the execution of the high level canal. Last year we had some bitter experience about Kaveri river waters. Quite contrary to agreements, so far as the Chaitravathi river waters are concerned, they have constructed some reservoirs or tanks just near Mysore border and they have obstructed water-supply to Bukkapatnam tank in the Anantapur district, and further obstructing the Bhairavanitippa Project and other schemes. We are suffering on account of that and we are not able to find any other alternative. With regard to the Bhairavanitippa Project, though allotment was made in the last two budgets, the Government is not able to take up the execution of the project due to Mysore Government's attitude. With regard to the utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra Project, we feel that the Mysore Government want to utilize the water for wet cultivation of the local ayacut so that the areas in Bellary district should get the entire benefit in the guise of protecting large areas of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. It is therefore necessary that the project, in its original form, should be maintained. Unfortunately, the present Government is responsible for all these things. As I said, many projects were investigated and large sums of money are spent on investigations. Even the Khosla Committee has made some recommendations to investigate Krishna Valley Schemes. So far as the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme is concerned investigation is not completed. Though it is almost completed up to the 78th or 80th mile, we are not in the know of things as to what will be the capacity of the canal, the areas which it will cater and whether it will serve Tadpatri, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts which areas cannot be served either by Krishna or Godavari or any other major river.

“ For the last so many years, we have been agitating for the early investigation of the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme so that the future Andhra State may have a chance of pleading for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan or for the grant of financial aid from the Centre for its early execution. I was told that there is a Cabinet decision to the effect that the investigation need not go beyond the 78th mile. I am unable to understand the reason for it. I also cannot understand why the Andhra Ministers, particularly the Ministers representing Rayalaseema, are not able to convince the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Cabinet Colleagues to complete the investigation of the high level canal scheme so that we may know where exactly we stand and the Planning Commission also could know which areas could be served by this scheme. I hear that there is a proposal to abolish the special division for tank restoration schemes whose headquarters is at Anantapur,

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with effect from the beginning of August. I do not understand the reason for the proposal. If there is not sufficient work for the staff, the staff could be diverted to the high level canal scheme so that investigation may be completed early. I know that this canal will give protection to Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Gooty and several other taluks and feed a number of tanks.

"I was present at a meeting of the Rayalaseema Development Board a few days ago, and I understood that the proposal was not to go beyond Molagavalli. If the canal is dug further on from this place, it will give protection to Adoni and Dronachalam taluks which cannot be served by any other major irrigation project. In spite of the repeated famines in Rayalaseema and the continuous failure of the monsoon for several years, the Government have not taken care to afford permanent protection to the area. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru toured our district, he was very sympathetic, kind and generous. At the conclusion of the tour, he asked the question whether there was no permanent solution for protecting the areas against famine, and I do not know what reply the officials gave. After his tour, the Bhattacharya Committee toured Rayalaseema. I do not know what the Madras Government suggested to that Committee regarding the schemes for Rayalaseema for permanently avoiding famine, and what that Committee has recommended to the Central Government. From newspaper reports we see that the Committee has recommended only the putting up of bore-wells, etc. I would like to have a reply from the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works whether they are earnest and sincere about the completion of the early investigation of the scheme and whether they will order a thorough investigation of it at least now."

"I would like to say a few words regarding the corporation that is proposed for the Tungabhadra Project, to which Mr. Koti Reddi also referred. We know what is happening in the Damodar Valley Corporation. The proposed corporation may be used as a means for the adoption of delay tactics. The high level canal will cost not less than 20 to 25 crores of rupees if we want to give protection to the maximum area possible. Then comes the question of sharing of the cost. I do not know how far Mysore Government will agree to take up the high level canal scheme, immediately when they have got large areas under the low level canal yet to be developed. My request to the State Central Governments is that they should, in consultation with the Government of the Andhra State, give priority to the schemes intended to benefit Rayalaseema, and that they should order the early investigation and execution of the high level canal scheme."

"I have got my own fears about the proposed corporation. From the press reports about the Damodar Valley Corporation, I fear that so many troubles can be created by such so-called autonomous bodies. It is better that the right of execution and maintenance of the project is vested in the Central Government."

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“ In sub-clause (1) of clause 62-A, a period of three years is allowed for the States of Andhra and Mysore to come to an agreement. I think this long period may be utilized for adopting delaying tactics by either of the States. My appeal to the Central Government through this Government is to recognize and give effect to the strong feeling of the people that the High-Level Canal Scheme should be completed very early.

“ It is provided in sub-clause (3) (c) of clause 62-A that the rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall include the rights and liabilities in respect of the administration of the Project and the construction, maintenance and operation thereof, but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government. When the rights and liabilities of the Government of the composite State of Madras are transferred to the Andhra and Mysore States, I cannot understand why the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into by the Government of Madras with any person should not also be transferred to those States.

“ In conclusion, I appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works to order the investigation of the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme immediately so that the investigation may be completed by the first of October and thereby the Andhra Government enabled to take up the execution of the scheme early. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister for Public Works as to what transpired at the conference regarding the Tungabhadra Project at Delhi and Bangalore.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, while the people of Rayalaseema are expecting to be relieved of distress and famine by the Tungabhadra Project, they are being deprived of the Project itself. The Madras Government have spent about Rs. 18 crores on this project, the rights and liabilities are apportioned between the Andhra and Mysore Governments and the administration of the project goes to the Mysore Government. This is a paradoxical thing. The speeches of the Chief Minister of Mysore are creating many misapprehensions in the minds of the people. I am quite aware of the statement of the Chief Minister about the sharing of the waters. Sri S. V. Ramamurthi, a former Adviser to the Government of Madras during the section 93 regime, said that the project would irrigate 10 lakhs of acres within the Madras State alone.

“ The Chief Minister of Mysore now says he can use any amount of water in his own State. When this has been announced by the Chief Minister of Mysore, and when he feels that he can do anything, the Central Government will afterwards come and say that everything has been decided, and that they will maintain the *status quo*. Even before the formation of the State, let there be a committee consisting of two Members of the Andhra State, two Members of the Hyderabad State, one Member of the Mysore State, and one Member from the Central Government. That

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committee can take over the Tungabhadra project and administer it. The Rayalaseema people have been suffering from distress, and they have been asking for this project. The Tungabhadra project has come about after so much of agitation and so much of misunderstanding. The Government took up the project for execution and finished it just now. When the project is completed, the sorrowful thing is that water from this project will go to some others. The administration of the project also will go to others. I do not know how things are arranged regarding the supply of electricity from this project. The Government must recommend to the Central Government to constitute a committee to maintain and carry on the administration of this project from the time of partition. That is the object of my amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I would request hon. Members not to get agitated by statements made by the Chief Minister of Mysore or for that matter by anybody else. As a matter of fact, provision has been made here for the adjustment of rights and liabilities and for the administration of the Tungabhadra Project. I am sure that ultimately a satisfactory formula will be evolved, which will satisfy both Mysore and Andhra. As far as sub-clause (5) is concerned, it makes it quite clear that the original scheme of the project cannot be changed. Considering all these things, we need not think unnecessarily that Mysore will take away a greater quantity of water than it is entitled to. These are all imaginary fears, and we need not worry about them. Dealing with the amendments, I would request Mr. Nagi Reddi not to press his amendment. Because his amendment is quite unnecessary. Clause 62-A provides the method and also the procedure to arrive at a settlement. It is not necessary that we should specifically state that there should be a board. Clause 62-A comes into operation immediately the Bill is passed. There is power for the President to make the necessary directions for the completion of the project and for making other arrangements. Therefore, whatever is necessary will be done by the President till an agreement is reached between the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government. If no agreement is reached with the period provided for here, then the President will make his decision which will be binding on both the Governments. It is therefore unnecessary to make any specific recommendation that there should be a board. Already a tentative decision has been reached to set up some sort of a board for the purpose of completing the project and also for operating it. So, a specific resolution, in the terms in which Mr. Nagi Reddi wants, is superfluous. So also Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is unnecessary."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, it is stated in 62-A (1) as follows :—

'All rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in relation to the Tungabhadra Project or the administration thereof shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore. . .'

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We want to know something about these rights and liabilities, as they would stand on the appointed day. Has any conference been held in this matter? What would be the extent of the liability? It is on this we are most interested. We have already spent Rs. 16 crores. Therefore we want this Government to take care of our interests now that there is no Andhra State functioning. We are anxious that the division, made and the liabilities shared should be on the basis of the advantages and the quantum of water received by both. We want to know what has happened in regard to all these questions."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think we should go into all these details. What happened at Delhi was that the conference was inconclusive. I can straightaway tell the hon. Member on behalf of the Government that the interests of the Andhra Government in the project will be properly safeguarded by this Government till the appointed day. After the appointed day, I am sure the interests of the Andhras will be more powerfully and ably safeguarded by the Andhra Government. I can assure hon. Members that as far as this Government are concerned, we will certainly safeguard the interests of the Andhras. Mysore is there to take care of itself. We need not go to the help of the Mysore State. Dr. Nagan Gouda is there for the Mysore State. Sir, in view of this assurance, I request Mr. Viswanatham not to press his amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" So far, no rights and liabilities have been ascertained."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They have not been ascertained. Sub-clause (5) has been accepted in a way even by the Mysore Government. Therefore, I respectfully submit that these amendments are not necessary. The clause may remain as it is."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, while agreeing with what the Hon. Minister said, I have to say that there is a gap here, and unless this gap is filled up, there is no use. We are all agreed that a board should be appointed to administer and operate the project. After the appointed day, it is left to both the Governments to negotiate and come to an agreement. If they are unable to come to an agreement within three years, the President will intervene. During this period of three years, there may be so many troubles, and the Governments may not be able to come to any agreement. In the meantime the project would actually be in possession of the Mysore Government. So long as the Madras Government are there, till the appointed day, it is all right. But after the appointed day and for more than three years thereafter, if the negotiations should prolong without agreement, then only the President will intervene. The period between the appointed day and three years thereafter is too long. A Board has to be appointed to administer the project during this period. We are all agreed that there should be a board. When we are agreed on this,

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why should we not herein lay down clearly that a board shall be appointed. If this provision is made, it would certainly be helpful."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister Mr. Subramaniam said that some sort of board was being contemplated. What is that board? He also rather vaguely said that a satisfactory formula would be evolved. I would like to have clarification from him. The Chief Minister also, while explaining the position, said that the original arrangements should be binding on all the States together. This statement is also rather vague. I would like to have clarification on these points from the Hon. Minister."

1 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A clarifies this point. It is stated therein as follows :—

"The expression "Tungabhadra Project" or "the Project" means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and, so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes."

Therefore, the areas to be irrigated are indicated here. This provision will be adhered to and water will be supplied to all the areas contemplated under the project. Mysore will not be allowed to interfere with it. Simply because the project as such is in their area, water will not be allowed to go entirely into that area. So also, as regards the hydro-electric project, power will be generated there and whatever load was expected to be distributed to the Rayalaseema area, now the new Andhra area, that load will be available to the Andhra area. That will be safeguarded.

"With regard to the interim period, sub-clause (4) provides that, as soon as the Andhra State Bill is passed by the Parliament, the President will have power to issue directions, even before the appointed day, for the completion of the project. Therefore, he can issue directions as to the formation of Boards or the necessary machinery for the completion of the project, after the passing of the Andhra State Bill. (Interruption.) I do not know the details about the constitution of a joint Board with the representatives of the Andhra State, the Central Government, etc. I do not know whether they are going to make a provision for the representative of each Government to act as Chairman of the Board, by rotation, for three months or any specified period. If it is merely a question of constituting a Board, I shall straightway accept it. But I may assure the hon. Members that the President is going to give directions as to what should be done. So, let us not prejudge the whole thing. Let us make room for negotiation in the conference. Moreover, the Special Officer for Andhra State Affairs is also coming and he will also be made aware of all these things. He will consult non-official opinion also in the Andhra area and take special care of the Andhras. Under these circumstances, I do not think we need go into details."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want to know when the Board will be formed."

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—" It may be formed even before the appointed day. Sub-clause (4) provides for this. So, let us not load this clause with unnecessary and superfluous things. Let us leave the discretion to the President. The interests of the Andhras will be properly safeguarded and there will be no room for any complaint."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" I would like to know whether the Cabinet will at least now be kind enough to order an investigation of the High Level Canal Scheme for which I pleaded."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is quite a different thing. I shall look into the matter and we shall take good care of it."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, myself, Sri Varadachari and certain others have moved an amendment to delete the latter portion of sub-clause (3)."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I called the hon. Member, he was not here."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" No, Sir, the amendment has been moved. Since we do not understand what is meant by that expression, we want a clarification on that point."

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—" They want to delete ' but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government '. We have already made a provision under clauses 47 and 48 with reference to contracts. Therefore, it is superfluous to mention here ' contracts with third parties '. That is why they are excluded here."

" Sir, there is an agreed amendment and I shall read it. It is as follows :—

' This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, I shall not put the other amendments to the vote of the House. They may be treated as withdrawn. The question is—

' This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

(Clause 63—no amendment.)

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Clause 64.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, this clause gives power to the President for removing difficulties just like the famous clauses with which the Madras legislations abound. It says—

‘If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.’

Of course, the President will claim that it is not inconsistent with the provisions. It may appear to him to be necessary. But there are other parties also; they are not taken into consideration. Then, it may sometimes be expedient for one, but inexpedient for the other. Therefore, we have always raised an objection to such a clause as this. In passing some other legislation here, the Government agreed to an amended formula. At least, we may add a provision stating that such orders shall not have effect until they are placed on the table of the Parliament for fourteen days.

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P.m.

“ This is a proposition which Hon. Mr. Subramaniam himself has made and he should not go back on it. He has agreed to this principle. I only want that such orders should be placed on the table of the Parliament for a period of 14 days.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am glad that Sri Viswanatham has realized that it is not the Madras Government that have proposed such a clause. It is a general formula that is adopted for removing difficulties, if there were any. It does not mean that the President will completely change the provisions of the Act. This provision is there to remove any unforeseen difficulties that might arise at a future date. If this is an ordinary Bill, I would have agreed with my friend for the removal of this clause. But this is a Bill which is introduced here for the first time and we do not know whether we have comprehended all the difficulties that might arise at a future date. Therefore, it is necessary that the President, who is the supreme head of our State should have the power to remove all difficulties if it becomes necessary. It is not as if the President will interfere in all cases and say that this clause should be there and that clause should not be there and so on. Considering the special nature of this Bill, I request my friend, Mr. Viswanatham not to press his point. After all, Parliament may not be in session. As soon as the Bill is passed, the new State will begin to function from the 1st of October and at that time Parliament may not be in session. So, there is no point in pressing his suggestion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is only a suggestion.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ It is an opposition combined with a suggestion, Sir! ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let us now take up the First Schedule.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister made a reference to Sri T. Bhaskara Rao, whose name is found in the Madras list. May we know something more about his inclusion in the Madras list? "

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—**" Sir, in this matter we cannot be guided by the wishes of the people. In such cases, we have to examine the facts, which should be ascertained, and then decide whether a particular Member should be allotted to the residuary State or to the Andhra State. If the Member is not willing to represent the residuary Madras State in the Council of States, the only course open to him is to resign his membership and seek election from any other place. That is the only course open to him. I will put forward another case. Suppose a Tamil Member wants to go to Andhra, will you agree to that? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Yes, he is welcome! "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For argument's sake you may say that he is welcome. Further, even if you agree, other friends will not agree to it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The real difficulty is this. Clause 3 simply makes the allocation. No principle is laid down there. The Hon. Finance Minister said that the allocation is made according to this clause and so it has got to be accepted. I would like to know on what principle this allocation is made. May we be enlightened on this point, Sir? "

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—**" For representing a seat in the Council of States, from any particular area, one of the requisite qualifications is that the person should be a voter there. Now, Mr. Bhaskara Rao has been on the electoral rolls of Madras city from the beginning. According to investigations that we have made, we find that he has also been domiciled here and for the past three generations they have been residing in the Madras city. That being so, I do not know how we can hand him over to the Andhra State. If, however, he is not willing to represent the residuary State, he may resign his seat in the Council of States."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know what the objection raised by Mr. Bhaskara Rao is? Has he stated any principle? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Member has not stated any principle. He has only said that he wanted to represent the Andhra area. That is all the member has stated. He did not state any other principle in his letter. Originally, he was in the Andhra list. Subsequently, after these facts were placed before the Government of India they have changed it and transferred him to the residuary Madras State."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" What about my amendment recommending that some provision should be made in the Bill to enable certain persons to stand for election? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us take it up at the end."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall have it examined, Sir."

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment No. 171 is a consequential amendment, so I pass on to the next Schedule."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Government have promised to take action with regard to my resolution. I suppose it will be a favourable action, Sir."

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

The hon. Member Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi was not in his seat. So his amendment No. 174 was not moved.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Any way, I shall have this matter examined to find out whether there has been any omission."

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are about 90 amendments to this Schedule. Shall I ask the hon. Members to move these amendments now so that we may commence discussion on them tomorrow? Or, shall we adjourn now and take them up tomorrow?"

SOME HON. MEMBERS :—" We may adjourn now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, 24th July."

The House then adjourned.